

**INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS
FOR
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL (SFM)
REGARDING THE ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF THE
2006 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE
WITH AMENDMENTS INTO THE 2007 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 2.**

The Administrative Procedure Act requires that an Initial Statement of Reasons be available to the public upon request when rulemaking action is being undertaken. The following are the reasons for proposing this particular rulemaking action:

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND RATIONALE

The specific purpose of this rulemaking effort by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) is to act accordance with Health and Safety Code section 18928, which requires all proposed regulations to specifically comply with this section in regards to the adoption by reference with amendments to a model code within one year after it's publication.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code.

The general purpose of this proposed action is principally intended to update and codify a new edition of the California Building Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2) based upon a more current edition of a model code. The current California Building Code in effect is the 2001 California Building Code which is based upon the 1997 Uniform Building Code of the International Conference of Building Officials. This proposed action:

- Repeal the 1997 Uniform Building Code of the International Conference of Building Officials and incorporate and adopt in its place the 2006 International Building Code of the International Code Council for application and effectiveness in the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code 18928. Health and Safety Code 18928 requires any state agency adopting model codes to adopt the most recent edition.
- Repeal amendments to the 1997 Uniform Building Code and/or California Building Standards not addressed by the model code that are no longer necessary nor justified pursuant with Health and Safety Code 18930(a)(7).
- Adopt and implement additional necessary amendments to the 2006 International Building Code that address inadequacies of the 2006 International Building Code as they pertain to California laws.
- Bring forward previously existing California amendments, which represent no change in their effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code. Some of the existing California amendments will be amended as follows:
 - Renumbering in order to fit into the newly adopted text of the 2006 International Building Code.
 - Adding or changing the references to the application authority of SFM.
 - Language changes for clarification of existing law.
 - Not adopting into the text of the 2006 International Building Code .
- Codify non-substantive editorial and formatting amendments from the format based upon the 1997 Uniform Building Code to the format of the 2006 International Building Code.

The specific purpose and rationale of each adoption, amendment, or repeal is as follows:

CHAPTER 1 – ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 1, Section 101, was coordinated with the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC).

SFM is proposing adoption of this new California Chapter.

SFM proposes to not adopt in whole Chapter 1 of the 2006 International Building Code (IBC). SFM is proposing that Chapter 1 of the 2006 IBC be relocated in its entirety to a newly created Appendix Chapter 1 for the 2007 California Building Code. SFM is proposing the adoption of a newly developed Chapter 1 with sections specific to the needs of California and each state agency. The intent of this new chapter will promote uniform enforcement throughout the state and ensure local enforcement agencies are provided accurate statutory information regarding the enforcement of building standards in the State of California.

Amendments that previously existed in Chapter 1 of the 2001 California Building Code have either been repealed, reformatted, or relocated and are shown appropriately throughout this rulemaking package.

The intent of the proposed adoption of the new California Chapter 1, including the text of Section 101 which was provided by the CBSC, is consistent with the format guidance given by the CBSC and the 2006 IBC.

CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

201.3

SFM is proposing the adoption of this new California amendment to eliminate the reference to the International Fuel Gas code which is not currently proposed for adoption in California. SFM is also proposing to amend this section to reference the California Fire Code, the California Mechanical Code and the California Plumbing Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Codes. The International Mechanical Code and the International Plumbing Code are not currently proposed for use in California, and the International Fire Code will be named the California Fire Code at the time of its adoption. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

201.4

SFM is proposing this amendment to add IFC language from 201.4. The IFC language refers to Webster's dictionary for terms not specifically defined in code. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code and consistent with the adoption of the IFC. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

Section 202

AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION BEDRIDDEN PERSON

SFM is proposing these amendments to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

BUILDING

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing statutory references for buildings.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

BUILDING OFFICIAL

SFM is proposing to bring forth an amendment to clarify the definition of building official due to other regulatory requirements found in Chapter 1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CARE AND SUPERVISION CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED CELL CHILD-CARE CENTER CHILD OR CHILDREN CHRONICALLY ILL CONGREGATE LIVING HEALTH FACILITY (CLHF) DAY CARE DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY DAY-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY DORMITORY ELECTRIC VEHICLE

SFM is proposing these amendments to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

ENFORCING AGENCY

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment to clarify the definition of enforcing agency due to other regulatory requirements found in Chapter 1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

FIRE-RETARDANT TREATED WOOD

SFM is proposing to bring forth an amendment to define fire-retardant treated wood.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

FULL-TIME CARE

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (202-H, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment definition of hazardous substance.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

HIGH-RISE BUILDING (403, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth the definition of high-rise. The definition is statutorily from Health and Safety Code Section 13210.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

INFANT

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

LISTED

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment definition of listed.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

LOBBY

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment definition of lobby.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY MODERNIZATION PROJECT

MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION STUDIO SOUND STAGES, APPROVED PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND PRODUCTION LOCATIONS

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL CAMPUS

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment definition of new public school campus.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

NONAMBULATORY PERSONS

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment definition of noncombustible.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

ORGANIZED CAMPS

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

PERMANENT PORTABLE BUILDING. (904.2.4.4.1.2, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment defining permanent portable building for school campuses.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

PHOTOLUMINESCENT**RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI)****RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE)****RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF)**

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

RESTRAINT

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment definition of restraint.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

SELF-ILUMINOUS

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

STATE-OWNED/LEASED BUILDINGS (220, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth the definition of state owned/occupied buildings. The definition is statutorily driven.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

TERMINALLY ILL

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

WAITING ROOM

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendment definition of waiting room.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

WINERY CAVES

SFM is proposing this amendment to direct the code user to code sections where additional definitions are located.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 3 – USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

302.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to add a reference to Organized Camps, Research Laboratories (Group L), I-2.1 and R-3.1. SFM is also proposing to bring forward the requirements for existing buildings housing existing protective social care facilities. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

303.1 (303.1.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to add Motion picture and television production studio sound stages, approved production facilities and production locations with live audiences to the Group A-1 Occupancies. Motion picture and television production studio sound stages, approved production facilities and production locations are not addressed in the IBC and IFC. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

303.2 (303.1.4, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to place a reference to Fixed Guideway Transit System into IBC Chapter 3 and provide the code user the correct reference chapter for these occupancies. Fixed Guideway Transit Systems are not addressed in the IBC or IFC. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

303.3 (303.1.5, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to place a reference to Winery Caves into IBC Chapter 3 and provide the code user the correct reference chapter for these occupancies. Winery Caves are not addressed in the IBC or IFC. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

304.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to clarify that outpatient clinics not classified as Group I-2.1 Occupancies fall within the definition of "B" Occupancies. This is not clearly defined within the IBC and could mislead the code user.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

305.1 (305.1, 2001, CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to clarify that a residence used for home schooling of the residence will remain a Group R-2 or R-3. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 CBC, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

305.2 (305.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to clarify that a day care facility for more than 5 children that cannot respond to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff would be classified as a Group I-4 Occupancy. This places children who are not physically or cognitively able to respond in an emergency situation into an occupancy that provides a higher level of protection. Furthermore the IBC Commentary, indicates that children less than 2 ½ years of age are generally incapable of responding to emergencies and therefore need to be placed in an occupancy with a higher level of protection (Group I-4).

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

306.2 (306.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to add Motion picture and television production studio sound stages, approved production facilities and production locations without live audiences to the Group F-1 Occupancies. Motion picture and television production studio sound stages, approved production facilities and production locations are not addressed in the IBC and IFC. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

307.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to add Group L occupancies to the exceptions. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. In addition, SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

307.1.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

308.1 (308.2.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to address restraint in Group I Occupancies. The reference has been added for clarification of the definition of the I-3 Occupancy. Additionally amendments are being carried forward from 308.2.1 to address the requirements in areas housing ambulatory and non-ambulatory. The model code does not specify any

more restrictive condition between areas housing ambulatory and non-ambulatory. This amendment will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

308.2 (310.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to clarify that licensed residential care facilities housing more than six non-ambulatory persons are to be categorized as a Group I-1 Occupancies. This occupancy group is where the current CBC R-2.1, 2.3 and 6.1 occupancies are best addressed by the IBC. This is to remain consistent with State Licensed Facilities. This is a threshold number utilized by Medical vs. Medicaid that is not used in California. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

308.3 (Health and Safety Code Statue 13131)

SFM is proposing to this amendment to add non-ambulatory and bedridden into the Group I-2 definition in lieu of the IBC terminology of "not capable of unassisted self preservation" to maintain statutory provisions and definitions of non-ambulatory and bedridden for all persons receiving any type of care. This is also consistent with terminology used by other state agencies that license these care facilities. The last sentence is being deleted as California is not adopting the International Residential Code.

308.3.2. (Health and Safety Code 13143)

SFM is proposing this amendment to create a new occupancy classification that addresses Ambulatory Care Facilities. This was done to bring forth these facilities that are statutorily mandated into the IBC and IFC as they are not addressed by either code. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

308.4 (219, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to clarify Group 1-3 occupancies, as buildings *or portions of buildings* or structures housing one or more persons who are restrained. This occupancy shall include juvenile halls that were not included in the IBC. This amendment creates equal protection for all persons who are restrained within a building, and maintains consistency with current terminology and practices used within the correctional systems throughout California. In addition, this is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

308.4.1 through 308.4.5 (308.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete Condition #1 as it is not consistent with current correction practices throughout the state. Condition #1 is based on operations practices in facilities where restraint is not used.. The remaining sections have been renumbered to maintain consistency with IBC. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, that will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

308.4.6 (323A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to add definitions relative to detention facilities that are currently not found in the IBC. These terms maintain consistency with terminology used in the California correctional system. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

308.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete the reference to the International Residential Code as California is not adopting the International Residential Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and

published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

308.5.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to maintain adult day care facility clients under the Group I-4 occupancy regardless of their ability to respond to emergencies without assistance from staff. Due to the basic level of care that these clients need, they should be provided with the higher level of safety found in a Group 1-4. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

308.5.2.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to provide a reference section for daycare provisions for Group I-4.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

310.1 (310.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to clarify that SFM statutorily mandated residential care facility occupancies formerly known as the R-2's and R-6's housing more than six ambulatory clients be placed within the R-4's in the IBC. Further, all the previous R-2's and R-6's that house six or less regardless of ambulatory status be placed in a new occupancy classification in the IBC, which is R3.1's. This amended language is necessary in order to include the uses of these facilities that are currently in the 2001 California Building Code, and part of State regulated facilities that are usually licensed by Department of Social Services. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

310.2 (Chapter 2, 2001 CBC)

**AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION
BEDRIDDEN PERSON
BOARDING HOUSE
CARE AND SUPERVISION
CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED
CHILD-CARE CENTER
CHILD OR
CHRONICALLY ILL
CONGREGATE LIVING HEALTH FACILITY (CLHF)
CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES
CONGREGATE RESIDENCE
DAYCARE
DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE
DAY-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY
DORMITORY
FULL-TIME CARE**

**INFANT
MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY
NONAMBULATORY PERSONS
RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI)
RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE)
RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF)
TERMINALLY ILL
TRANSIENT**

The above noted terms have been brought over from the CBC to the IBC as they are necessary for various code applications for licensed care facilities. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

310.3, 310.3 through 310.3.6 (310.15, 2001 CBC, Health and Safety Code 1597.46)

SFM is proposing these amendments to bring over the existing statutory requirements for large family day cares. These facilities, which are based on licensing designations, are not contained in the IBC. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 4 – SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

406.4.2, 409.3, 414.1.2, 414.3, 415.6.2, 415.6.3

SFM is proposing to amend these sections to reference the California Fire Code, the California Mechanical Code and the California Plumbing Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Codes. The International Mechanical Code and the International Plumbing Code are not currently proposed for use in California, and the International Fire Code will be named the California Fire Code at the time of its adoption. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

403.1 (403.1.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete existing IBC language and substitute with the word high-rise. In addition, SFM is proposing to add exceptions for high-rise buildings to be consistent with statute. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

403.1.1 (403.1.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to add the statutory provisions for when a high-rise building is considered new. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

403.1.2 (403.1.2, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to clarify "building access" which is statutory terminology relating to high-rise buildings. The IBC does not utilize building access as the determining factor for a high-rise buildings and this amendment serves to further define statutory intent. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

403.2 (403.2.1, 2001 CBC)

The SFM is proposing bring forth this amendment requiring fire sprinkler water-flow devices and control valves at each floor of a high-rise building. Revisions made to the existing amendment being brought forth are necessary for clarity and conformance to current terminology. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

403.3.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to restrict the decrease allowed in the 2006 IBC for the fire-resistance ratings of the structural frame in high-rise buildings due to the significant seismic considerations in California compared to most other states and because of the questionable reliability of automatic sprinklers in a major seismic event. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a significant change in regulatory effect.

The 2006 IBC allows for less restrictive construction types for all building elements in high rise buildings less than 420 feet in height when automatic sprinklers are present than were previously allowed in California. This amendment will not allow a reduction in the fire-resistance ratings of the building's structural frame for those high rise buildings. Structural frames are the primary gravity load carrying members that include the columns and the beams, girders, and trusses that frame into the columns and are, as such, the most critical structural elements of a high rise building for overall structural stability.

As presently written in the IBC, Section 403.3.1 would allow any high rise building less than 420 feet in height to have its construction classification reduced one class from either Type IA (UBC Type I-FR) to Type IB (UBC Type II-FR) or from Type IB (UBC Type II-FR) to Type IIA (UBC Type II-One hour). In effect, for the taller high rise buildings requiring Type IA construction (generally those greater than 180 feet in height), the fire resistance of the structural frame would be allowed to be reduced from three hours to two hours. For high rise buildings requiring Type IB construction, the protection of the structural frame would be allowed to be reduced from two hours to one hour.

These reductions are inappropriate for Group A, E, and I occupancies which represent high life loss potential and may necessitate the occupants remaining in an area of refuge until the fire department can rescue them. Also, for the potentially high combustible loading that may be involved with a Group F-1, M, or S-1 occupancy, these reductions do not appear to be prudent because of the potential for a long duration fire. High rise buildings containing Group R occupancies are also very important due to the fact that people will be sleeping overnight in large numbers which increases their risk of exposure to untenable fire conditions should the sprinkler system fail to operate properly. Group B occupancies could contain significant numbers of disabled persons who may not be able to readily evacuate the building and must remain in areas of refuge for rescue assistance. These buildings can also have significant fire loads which can result in longer duration fire exposures to the structural frame in the event that the sprinkler system does not effectively operate.

This is especially a concern since there is no significant additional fire protection provided for these high rise buildings that would not already be provided for lesser height buildings of these additional occupancy groups based on requirements of other provisions of the code. Also, it is not logical that a high rise building (i.e., a building having occupied floors greater than 75 ft. above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access) be permitted to have the fire-resistance rating of the structural frame reduced by 1-hour, whereas, buildings with all occupied floors having elevations of 75 ft. or less are required to have a higher fire resistance rating for the structural frame. Since it has been well documented that fighting fires in high rise buildings requires significant manpower and takes a great amount of time to accomplish, it is not appropriate to reduce the required fire-resistance ratings for the structural frame which may put the fire fighters at greater risk than they might otherwise be under the current California Building Code.

It should be noted that no reductions in the type of construction are allowed by the 2006 IBC for "super high rise" buildings which are those greater than 420 feet in height due to the extreme risk that the occupants of these buildings face in the event of an uncontrolled fire. It should also be noted that the 2006 IBC presently does not allow such a reduction in the fire-resistance ratings for columns in high rise buildings less than 420 feet in height of Type IA construction. It is only logical that the reduction in fire-resistance ratings not allowed for columns should be extended to the rest of the structural frame which includes the beams that connect directly to the columns. This will provide for the overall structural integrity and stability of these high rise buildings in an uncontrolled fire situation. In California a significant concern is with earthquakes in areas where these tall buildings are located. The IBC only requires that an onsite water supply be provided for such buildings to provide a minimum 30 minute duration of flow for the automatic sprinkler system. This may be inadequate when a large seismic event occurs since it is well documented that public water supplies will be disrupted. Furthermore, the sprinkler piping within the building may rupture or fittings may break, rendering the sprinkler system ineffective or even inoperative.

These concerns need to take into consideration property protection and structural integrity, as well as fire fighter safety, for such extreme seismic events. The responding fire department may not be able to gain access to a high rise building fire for a significantly long period of time after the fire has reached the post-flashover stage. If they are to enter the building to suppress the fire, it is important that the structural frame be provided with adequate fire-resistive protection to improve the odds that a structural failure will not occur while the fire fighters are conducting their operations of search and rescue, as well as fire fighting.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

403.9

SFM is proposing this amendment to create a requirement for elevator lobbies in high-rise buildings. This amendment is necessary to limit the spread of smoke via the elevator hoistway. Additionally this amendment provides a smoke and fire barrier between the elevator hoistway and the remainder of the building as well as a staging area for firefighters. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 CBC, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

403.12 (403.9:1 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment requiring stairway door to unlock upon loss of electrical power. The 2006 IBC does not consider loss of electrical power, and its effect on locked stairwell doors during a seismic event. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

403.13, 403.13.1, 403.13.2, 909.20, 909.20.2.1, 909.20.2.2, 909.20.2.3, 909.20.3, 909.20.3.2, 909.20.4, 909.20.4.1, 909.20.4.2, 909.20.4.3, 909.20.4.4, 909.20.5, 1020.1.7, 1020.1.7.1, 1020.1.7.2.

SFM is proposing these amendments to require smoke control in high-rise buildings. Smoke control systems are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. This amendment is necessary counter act the negative effectives of the stack effect (altitude, building elevation, interior and exterior temperatures) in high-rises buildings.

High-rise buildings have always presented a unique challenge to occupant safety and firefighting operations. During a fire, stack effect is often responsible for wide distribution of smoke and toxic gases in highrise buildings limiting the ability of occupants to evacuate/relocate and emergency personnel to conduct rescue and firefighting operations in a timely manner. The physics of the situation is clear: any building tall enough to develop meaningful stack, regardless of the presence of sprinklers, will transmit smoke from floor to floor in the event of fire whether the fire is controlled by sprinklers or not. An argument could be made that mechanical smoke control is only required when the driving forces of stack effect substantially exceed the capacity of the required passive barriers and their firestop systems to effectively limit the migration of smoke from the point of generation. However, this is already effectively accomplished in the opening sentence of IFC Section 909.1, which says that IFC Section 909 applies to both mechanical and passive smoke control. The required analysis of IFC Section 909.4 will reveal to the knowledgeable designer whether or not the proposed building geometry and the local climatologically conditions will permit a passive system to perform adequately or whether there is a need for mechanical system.

Since the previous model building code upon which the current CBC is based had a similar requirement, the local fire departments and fire districts have come to rely on such systems to assist them in coping with the smoke generated from unwanted fires in high-rise buildings. Their staffing levels and fire suppression and search and rescue tactics are based, in part, on the fact that a smoke control system will be provided and available for their use where necessary. This allows the responding fire departments to concentrate their efforts elsewhere, rather than having to carry up smoke exhaust fans and possibly break out exterior windows to exhaust the smoke and minimize its movement throughout the building. It is a well known fact in the fire service that, unless properly controlled, smoke moves rapidly throughout a building, even in a sprinklered fire, obscuring exit routes and causing significant property damage. And it is very difficult to remove it from high-rise buildings which tend to have fixed window openings, thus tying up fire department personnel for significant periods of time after the fire has been extinguished, while they try to remove the smoke from the building so that it may be safely reoccupied. This fire protection feature has become instrumental for many local fire departments which rely on using the system after a fire incident in a high-rise building to assist in mopping up the smoke before they leave the fire scene.

Without smoke control systems in high-rise buildings, local fire departments and fire districts will have to increase staffing levels, readjust their mutual aid response, and develop new strategies and tactics for dealing with the smoke generated by an unwanted fire. And it is likely that fire losses due to smoke damage will significantly increase in high-rise buildings, while fire fighters and emergency responders will be put at greater risk from exposure to the vision obscuring smoke.

Pressurized stairways are designed and constructed with the goal of providing a tenable environment within the escape route in the event of a building fire. In order to address this issue comprehensively, we are reiterating current IBC provisions (IBC Sections/Table: 715.4.3, 715.4.3.1, Table 715.4 and 909.20.3.2).into these sections to address smokeproof enclosures, vestibules and opening protection required.

The requirement for a vestibule is needed to maintain an effective pressure differential between the building and the stairwell which in turn will help maintain a tenable evacuation route. A vestibule also provides a firefighting staging/operations area (which allows for hose operations without compromising the stairway). In addition, pressurized vestibules can also act as an effective area of refuge for the disabled.

SFM is proposing to delete 909.20.4 thru 909.20.5 these provisions of the IBC which return to a long-discredited system that is neither scientifically valid nor legally supportable. This is virtually identical to the provisions that were originally incorporated in New York City Local Law 5. These provisions were challenged in the New York Supreme Court and proven to the satisfaction of the tryer of fact to be scientifically invalid and therefore thrown out. It has been demonstrated repeatedly by ASHRAE research and the scientific community, as well as by application in California and many other western states, that the provisions contained in the UBC are, in fact, the correct provisions for this vital egress system component. It can be demonstrated mathematically that the provisions proposed for deletion will not work. This is especially true in light of the fact that California requires an opening force on stair doors of no more than 15 pounds.

SFM is proposing to amend 909.20.2.3 to address standpipes serving smokeproof enclosures. This existing amendment insures the fire hose does not compromise the required enclosure pressure differentials.

SFM is proposing Section 909.20.3 as a new amendment to the IBC to address the minimum pressure differentials required for the vestibules in smokeproof enclosures.

These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

403.15

SFM is proposing this amendment to create a pointer to refer the code user to the appropriate section for existing high-rise buildings.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

404.5 and 404.9

SFM is proposing this amendment to maintain the 1-hour separation between Group I Occupancies and atriums. These amendments are necessary to conform with regulatory requirements that health care facilities must meet in order to receive certification for federal funds such as Medicare/Medicaid. These requirements are more restrictive than IBC but must be met as a condition of participation in federal programs. Health facilities cannot meet economic needs without participation in this program. Furthermore, due to prison and jail operations, cell tier configurations conflict with this atrium allowance, and would compromise the security and safety operational issues for these types of facilities. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

405.1

SFM is proposing to this amendment to add winery caves to the exceptions for underground buildings. A winery cave is not considered a building and the winery cave regulations currently in the CFC have been brought forth into the IBC. The 2006 IBC currently does not address winery caves. The winery caves regulations were created as a result of a legislative inquiry and request to create these regulations. These regulations address the need of a major element of the California Wine Industry. There are no other California or national standards that address this industry use. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

406.7, 406.7.1, 406.7.2, 406.7.3, and 406.7.4 (311.9.13, 1206.1 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to bring forth current requirements for electrical vehicles. These requirements are not found in the IBC. Federal and State legislation encourage the use of zero pollution vehicles in the public and private sectors. The State of California encourages the sale and use of electric vehicles through legislation and incentives. Electric Vehicle charging stations can be installed in any occupancy, including residential, commercial, retail and public buildings. The Office of the State Fire Marshall amended the 1998 California Building Code to include provisions for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations. These provisions are in the current code but not in the proposed code. The following provisions are recommended for adoption into the model code to provide an equivalent level of protection to the current State Code and encourage proliferation of advancing technology while providing for public health and safety. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.1 and 407.2 (1007.5 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to bring forth the Group I-2.1 occupancies, ambulatory surgery centers, into the code. These occupancies do not exist in the IBC. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.2.1 (1007.5.4 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to strengthen the requirements for spaces of unlimited areas in health care facilities. This amendment adds the requirement for direct visual supervision to existing IBC language. Acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities must, in addition to State and local building codes, also comply with requirements enforced by CMS and/or JCAHO. Coordination of Building Code and Fire Code requirements with these provisions is essential for these health care facilities. Adopting provisions consistent with these requirements incurs no additional costs and avoids future liability related to noncompliance with federally mandated requirements. Incidental use areas are not defined in Section 508.2 however; they are listed in Table 508.2. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.2.2 (1007.5.4 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to strengthen the requirements for nurse's stations that are open to the corridor. The 2006 IBC exempts smoke detection from corridors when the detectors are provided in the patient rooms. The IBC does not require smoke detection directly above the nurse station or fire sprinklers in the fire area with the nurse station. Removal of this requirement will create problems in correlating Title 19 CCR limitations on what combustible loading is allowed in a nurse station open to an exit egress system as well as reduce the current levels of protection. Addition of smoke detection and fire sprinklers at nurse stations open to the corridor will assist in maintaining the current level of protection now found in Title 24/19 CCR and allow for proper correlation between the IBC, IFC, and Title 19 CCR. A great many of the Group I-2 corridor protection requirements have been reduced or deleted from the IBC with the presumption that the Group I-2 will be provided with fire sprinkler protection. This is however not always true. Hospitals are extremely dynamic buildings undergoing constant change. Existing hospitals undergoing remodeling may not be protected by fire sprinklers. Clarification is necessary to indicate that, when an area is not protected by fire sprinklers, reductions in corridor protection are not appropriate. In addition, Title 19, CCR, Sec. 3.11(b) prohibits combustibles exposed to the corridor. Fire sprinkler protection for nurses' stations is required in order to provide additional fire protection in these office spaces when they are located in the exit access corridor. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete existing IBC language referencing smoke partitions and substitute fire partitions in its place. This is necessitated by the requirement for fire rated corridors. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not have change in regulatory effect.

This requirement was first referenced in the 1981 State Building Code (Title-24, Part 2, Section 2-3304(g) and required that "Group A, E, I, C, and D Occupancies having an occupant load of more than six (6) persons have fire-resistive construction for corridors and exterior exit balconies". Subsequent editions of the State/California Building Code have brought forward this amendment.

Requiring corridors in Group I-2 occupancies to be constructed as fire partitions in accordance with Section 708 of the IBC accomplishes some important fire safety features. First, it will require the corridor walls to be constructed of a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating as specified for fire partitions. Smoke partitions are not required to have a fire-resistance rating. Secondly, it will require that any ducts or other air transfer openings that penetrate the corridor walls be protected with both fire dampers and smoke dampers. Smoke partitions only require air transfer openings to be protected with smoke dampers.

This amendment is also consistent with the proposed amendment to Table 1017.1 which specifies that corridors in Group I occupancies have a 1-hour fire-resistance rating even in a sprinklered building. See the ISOR for the Table 1017.1 amendment. Furthermore, the additional protection provided by the fire and smoke dampers in any duct or air transfer openings in the corridor walls will greatly enhance the level of fire and life safety provided to the building occupants during a fire. The occupants may have to utilize the corridors to evacuate to an area of refuge where they

could wait for further assistance and/or rescue as appropriate by the responding emergency personnel. This is especially important for hospitals and nursing homes where the patients are generally not capable of self-preservation in a fire emergency.

It should be noted that Group L Occupancies has been added to this proposal to bring forward the provisions of the current H-8 provisions of the 2001 CBC (Table 5-A, Table 5-B, and Section 1004.3.4.3).

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.3.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to address self-closing and automatic closing doors for patient sleeping rooms, treatment room and specific offices within Group I-2 Occupancies. These amendments allow specific doors in rated corridors to not be self-closing or automatic-closing due to the operational requirements in these facilities. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.3.1.1 (1007.5.11 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to maintain a clear corridor in health care occupancies. Doors without self-closers that swing into the corridor obstruct the corridor when blocked in the open position. Doors that do not have door-closers should not swing into the required width of the corridor. The hospital corridor system is used for the relocation of patients from contaminated smoke zones to clean smoke zones. The corridors are equipped with handrails to assist ill and recuperating patients. Many doors installed in hospitals and nursing homes have leafs 4 feet in width. When left open, these doors consume a great deal of space needed for essential services. In addition, open doors and their hardware create obstructions and appendages that impede traffic. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.3.4

SFM is proposing this amendment to address glazing requirements in corridor walls. This is necessitated by the requirement for fire rated corridors. Furthermore, this amendment allows rated corridors have limited amounts of glazing to maintain the operational requirements in these facilities. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.4

SFM is proposing this amendment to make ambulatory surgery center requirements consistent with regulatory requirements that health care facilities must meet in order to receive certification for federal funds such as Medicare/Medicaid. These requirements are more restrictive than IBC but must be met as a condition of participation in federal programs. Health facilities cannot meet economic needs without participation in this program.

407.4.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to establish the minimum number of exits in a smoke compartment. This was done to comply with regulatory requirements that health care facilities must meet in order to receive certification for federal

funds such as Medicare/Medicaid. These requirements are more restrictive than IBC but must be met as a condition of participation in federal programs. Health facilities cannot meet economic needs without participation in this program.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.5 (Health and Safety Code 13113)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to comply with the statutory language of Health and Safety Code 13113. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.5.1

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing separation requirements between sprinklered and nonsprinklered buildings. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.6 (308.10.1 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete model code language and to provide a reference to Section 907.2.6.2 for smoke detection requirements for Group I-2 and Group I-2.1 Occupancies. Non-ambulatory and bedridden patients are not evacuated to the exterior of the building, they follow a "defend in place" or relocation procedure. Early warning systems are imperative to protect these patients. I Occupancies, maintaining smoke detection will compensate for the compromised exit system and provide additional time for staff to relocate non-ambulatory patients to a safe area. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.7 (1007.5.12, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to provide egress requirements from a safe dispersal area in health care facilities. This is not currently covered in IBC. Egress must be provided and located so as not to return the evacuated in the direction of danger. Patients should not be expected to remain in exterior locations for extended time periods. There must be provisions for removing and transporting evacuated patients to other medical facilities. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.8 (308.8, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to provide direction for handling special hazards in health care facilities. This is an area that is not currently covered in the IBC. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

407.8.1

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to provide direction for handling special hazards in health care facilities. This is an area that is not currently covered in the IBC. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.8.2

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to provide exterior opening protection for the noted boiler/central heating equipment rooms. These areas pose a significant hazard. Model code doesn't address exterior openings in these areas. This is a significant fire/life safety issue to minimize the vertical spread of fire in buildings.

407.8.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to provide the user with a pointer to the correct code sections.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

407.8.4 (324A.4, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing non-combustible flooring in rooms occupied by patients whose personal liberties are restrained. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

408.7.1, 408.7.2, 408.7.3

SFM is proposing to delete these IBC sections to avoid conflict with existing amendments being brought forward addressing Group I-3 Occupancies.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

408.1.1, 408.2, 408.3.4, 408.3.4.1, 408.3.4.2, 408.3.4.3, 408.3.4.4, 408.3.6, 408.3.6.1, 408.3.6.2, 408.4, 408.5, 408.6, 408.7, 408.7.4, 408.9, 408.10, 408.11, 408.12, 408.13 and 408.14. (Appendix Chapter 3A, Division II)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to provide construction requirements for Group I-3 Occupancies to maintain current level of protection. California correctional needs are not fully addressed by the IBC. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

408.3.1.1(460A.1.7 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this existing SFM amendment to require cell doors to either swing outward from the cell or slide laterally. This is to prevent prisoners from barricading themselves in their cells.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

408.4.3 (332A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this existing SFM amendment to clarify the requirements for redundant means of release for cell doors. This redundancy is required so that correctional officers are able to open doors from a remote location. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

409.3

412.4.6

414.1.2

414.3

415.6.1.4

415.6.2

415.6.2.8

SFM is proposing these amendments to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

415.6.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California and delete reference to International Fuel Gas Code and reference the California Mechanical Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

415.6.4

415.8.11.1

416.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

419

SFM is proposing these amendments to bring over licensed 24-hour care facilities into the IBC as Group R-3.1 and R-4 Occupancies. These facilities are statutorily mandated. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

419.1

SFM is proposing these amendments to bring over licensed 24-hour care facilities into the IBC as Group R-3.1 and , R-4 Occupancies. These facilities are statutorily mandated. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

419.6

SFM is proposing this amendment to refer the code user to chapter 34 for existing Group R Occupancies.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

425 through 425.9 (Health and Safety Code 1250, 1502, 1568.02, 1569.72, 1569.78, 11159.2, 13131.5, 13133, 13143, 13143.6)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to bring over licensed 24-hour care facilities into the IBC as Group I-1's, R-4's or R-3.1 Occupancies. These facilities are statutorily mandated. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

425.2.3

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment regarding temporarily bedridden clients. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Fire Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

426, 426.1 (305.2.3 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to require Group 1-4 daycare facilities to be on the first floor except under specified conditions. This amendment will minimize the evacuation time for Group 1-4 daycare facilities by keeping the children on the first floor or on other floors when additional levels of protection are provided.

The purpose of this amendment is to create specific provisions in IBC Chapter 4 that will limit the occupants of Group 1-4 daycare facilities to not above or below the first story, except under specified conditions that provide a reasonable level of fire and life safety. This provision is comparable with the level of fire and life safety provided by the current CBC, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The additional fire protection provisions in the proposed amendments are considered to provide equivalent life safety to a first story. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

430 (Title 4 CCR Division 4 Section 1925)

SFM is proposing these amendments to provide the code user a pointer for fire sprinkler and fire alarm requirements in horse racing stables. The IBC does not address these facilities. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

431 and 431.2 (Health and Safety Code 122155)

SFM is proposing these amendments for fire sprinkler and fire alarm requirements in specific pet kennels prescribed by Health and Safety Code 122125. The IBC does not address these facilities. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

432 Through 432.2.4 (413A 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to address combustion engines and gas turbines. IBC does not specifically address combustion engines and gas turbines. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

433 through 433.5.2.2 (414A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM amendments that bring forth regulatory language in the CBC that is not addressed in the IBC for fixed guideway transit systems. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

434 through 434.10.11 (Section 412A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments that bring forth regulatory language in the CBC that is not addressed in the IBC for explosives. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

436 through 436.15 (Article 41, 2001 CFC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments for Winery Caves into IBC Chapter 4. Winery Caves are not addressed in the IBC or IFC. The winery caves regulations were created as a result of a legislative inquiry and request to create these regulations. These regulations address the need of a major element of the California Wine Industry. There are no other California or national standards that address this industry use. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

439 through 439.4 (904.2.11, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments with that bring forth regulatory and statutory language in the CBC that is not addressed in the IBC for public libraries. These amendments are required by the Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

440 through 440.8 (431A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments that bring forth regulatory and statutory language in the CBC that is not addressed in the IBC for organized camps. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

440.6.5

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing automatic fire extinguishing systems in camps. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

442.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to provide the necessary space in schools for emergency access and egress due to the large numbers of occupants in unfamiliar settings. Additionally this is designed to provide ease of access for fire department for fire suppression activities and rescue. A 20-foot wide unoccupied space is needed for both emergency access and occupant egress. The unoccupied space leading to a street from the main exit will be used by both evacuating occupants and various responding emergency resources (i.e. fire, police, EMS). A 20-foot street or exit discharge ensures that the egress path remains clear while emergency resources have direct access to the occupancy. Amending the egress path width maintains the same width and same level of safety provided by current California Code. This amendment will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

442.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to provide the necessary levels of exiting for school rooms with 300 or more occupants. The basic reason for requiring multiple means of egress is that in a fire or other emergency, it is very possible that one of the egress components will be obstructed by the fire and, therefore, not be usable for egress purposes. It is imperative that in that same egress system, all the other required exits or exit-access door ways remain available and usable. To ensure that the required egress is sufficiently remote, the code imposes rather strict requirements relative to the location or arrangement of the different required exits or exit-access doorways with respect to each other. The purpose here is to do all that is reasonably possible to ensure that if one means of egress should become obstructed, the others will remain available and will be usable by the building occupants. As a corollary, this approach assumes that because the remaining means of egress are still available, there will be sufficient time for the building occupants to use them to evacuate the building or the building space. This is consistent with current levels of protection. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

442.3 (CA Ed Code 32020)

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing SFM statutory requirements in the CBC that are not addressed in the IBC for schools. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

442.4 (305.2.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to require Group E daycare facilities to be on the first floor except under specified conditions. This amendment will minimize the evacuation time for Group E daycare facilities by keeping the children on the first floor or on other floors when additional levels of protection are provided. The purpose of this amendment is to create specific provisions in IBC Chapter 4 that will limit the occupants of Group E daycare facilities to not above or below the first story, except under specified conditions that provide a reasonable level of fire and life safety. This provision is comparable with the level of fire and life safety provided by the current CBC, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The additional fire protection provisions in the proposed amendments are considered to provide equivalent life safety to a first story. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and

published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

442.5 (305.2.4, 201 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM requirement in the CBC that is not addressed in the IBC for schools. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

442.5.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to limit the use and storage of Class I, II and III flammable liquids in educational occupancies to the amounts allowed by the California Fire Code. The IBC does not prevent the unrestricted use and/or storage of hazardous or flammable materials in educational occupancies. This amendment is also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

443 through 443.9 (307.1.1, 1007.4, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing SFM amendments design and construction features in Group L occupancies used as laboratories for scientific experimentation or research facilities previously classified as H-8 Occupancies. These amendments are being consolidated into section 443, previously these provisions had been located in various sections throughout the CBC.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

445 thru 445.7 (Health and Safety Code 1597.46)

SFM is proposing these existing SFM amendments that bring forth statutory requirements for large family day care homes. These facilities are not recognized in the IBC as in California, based on licensing designation. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 5 – GENERAL BUILDING HEIGHT AND AREA

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

Table 503 (Table 5B, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to maintain a higher level of construction for detention facilities than is permitted by the IBC. SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to provide construction requirements for Group I-3 Occupancies to maintain current level of protection. California correctional needs are not fully addressed by the IBC. California's fire loss record for these types of facilities must not be diminished. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

SFM is also proposing to add Groups I-2.1, L and R-3.1 occupancies to the table. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

504.2, 506.3, 506.4, 506.4.1

SFM is proposing these amendments to address the increases to building height and areas. Revisions to Sections 504.2 and 506.3 are proposed to remove the allowance of the combined height and area increase with automatic sprinklers. Revisions to Section 506.4 are proposed to remove the tripling of the maximum allowable floor areas for building three-stories or taller and substituting the doubling of one story areas for multistory buildings. Furthermore revisions to 504.2 and 506.4 eliminate the allowances for Group R occupancy buildings protected with an NFPA 13R automatic sprinkler system.

To identify a balanced approach to fire protection based on the historical use of height and area provisions and data demonstrate California's minimum requirements for the built environment have safeguarded the public health, safety and general welfare of the occupants and to the property as a whole since the 1920s.

The additional safety provided by an automatic sprinkler system has been acknowledged as justification for either increasing the allowable height of a building by one (1) story or increasing the allowable area beyond the limits established in Table 5-A, but not both. The current code allows both without providing any mitigating protective requirements to balance the increased exposure risk to occupants and safety/rescue responders, as well as property protection.

The reduced sprinkler coverage allowed by NFPA 13R (NFPA 13R exempts concealed spaces such as attics) reduces the effectiveness of fire sprinklers within the most vulnerable occupancy types (Group R) for fire hazard. Furthermore, the IBC does not require any additional protective features to mitigate the increase in potential risk associated with a building that is both taller and larger in area, thereby resulting in a potential decrease in public safety. This section is further amended by removing language which permits additional height and story in Group R buildings equipped with an NFPA 13R (instead of an NFPA 13) fire protection system. While the code requires a full NFPA 13 system for other occupancy groups utilizing section 504.2 for height and story increase, it does not currently require mitigating protective features within R occupancies when utilizing the reduced NFPA 13R system for the same purpose. This amendment will address the unmitigated decrease in fire safety currently allowed by section 504.2.

The current code language allows for a tripling of the allowable floor area, as determined in Section 506.1, for buildings three-stories or taller, even if no sprinklers or other additional fire protection features are integrated into the building design. This results in a decreased level of public safety, because fire rescue and fire suppression responders would be required to accomplish their emergency response tasks in larger multi-story buildings, without the benefit of increased fire protection based on either sprinklers, type of construction, fire walls, or some combination thereof. Furthermore, the current code language allows for buildings equipped with a NFPA 13 sprinkler system throughout, to observe a maximum allowable floor area equivalent to the area determined in Section 506.1 multiplied by the number of stories. This increase relies solely on an automatic fire extinguishing system, and has no redundant mitigating protective features to address the potential for sprinkler failure due to a disruption in water supply, mechanical failure, lack of proper maintenance, or temporary disruptions to sprinkler systems that occur during typical remodeling and tenant improvement projects. A significant proportion of the multi-story buildings constantly undergo tenant improvements, and other activities, that result in modifications to, or disruptions of, automatic sprinkler

systems. The disproportional reliance on active fire suppression (fire sprinklers) without added passive resistance significantly reduces life safety.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection/Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) recognizes and supports the benefits of automatic fire sprinkler protection in buildings. The need for a balanced approach to fire protection is also recognized and is the basis for this proposal which permits the use of automatic sprinkler systems for an increase in height or area but not both. During the current California code adoption process, building and fire officials reviewed data from various sources in an attempt to justify the increased building size of the 2006 IBC over the allowable areas/heights in all three legacy codes. There appears to be little science behind the table values and formulas, OSFM and California code officials involved in this process are not comfortable and can not justify the elimination of redundancy from the code and an over-reliance on fire sprinkler systems. Several factors support the need to restore balance to this code:

- a. There is a public expectation of the level of safety inherent in the current codes which become policy upon local adoption. The west coast has a lower fire loss record than the rest of the country, which may be, at least partially attributed to construction requirements. There is an increase in risk that accompanies larger building sizes which cannot be justified in light of national fire statistics that are among the worst of any other industrialized nation.
- b. There are no redundant mitigating protective features to address the potential for sprinkler failure due to a disruption in water supply, mechanical failure, lack of proper maintenance, human error, or temporary disruptions to sprinkler systems that occur during typical remodeling and tenant improvement projects. Furthermore, reductions in water supply have resulted after every major seismic event in California, which would render an automatic sprinkler system ineffective if a fire were to occur. What is the true reliability of a sprinkler system? A recent article cites 89% as the figure when both the performance and operational reliability are factored in. There have been at least two major recalls of defective sprinklers. They are out of service for maintenance, construction (TI) and/or unintentional human error. There is also a vulnerability factor – besides seismic, we have experience where systems were taken out by vehicle crash or explosion. In instances of improper design/use or arson, the system can be overcome. Sprinkler systems often do not extinguish the fire and there can be tremendous smoke generation and spread (particularly smoldering or shielded fires, etc). In fact, sprinklers drive the smoke lower and impede visibility. Building size becomes more of an issue to both rescue (panic) and firefighting.
- c. The quantity and capability of emergency response resources is based on the infrastructure and building design that has existed in California, and other states, for decades. Therefore, the level of fire and life safety would be decreased below what we have today in terms of building size. Public safety departments are staffed for current building sizes and larger buildings may lead to larger fires and need for staffing/tactical/infrastructure changes.
- d. This results in a decreased level of public safety, because fire rescue and fire suppression responders would be required to accomplish their emergency response tasks in larger multi-story buildings, without the benefit of increased fire protection based on either sprinklers, type of construction, area separation walls, or some combination thereof.

By limiting the use of a fire sprinkler system to an increase in height or area, but not both serves to restore balance to the code.

This code change also proposes to eliminate the special allowances given for Group R occupancy buildings that are protected with an NFPA 13R automatic sprinkler system as specified in Section 903.3.1.2. Currently, Section 504.2 will allow an increase in the building height of one story and 20 feet where an NFPA 13R sprinkler system is provided as long as the building does not exceed a total height of four stories or 60 feet which is within the scope limitations of the NFPA 13R standard. Furthermore, Section 506.4 allows an area increase for the installation of a NFPA 13R sprinkler system for Group R buildings that are greater than three stories in height. We do not believe it is appropriate to provide for such allowances for the types of construction which in essence lessens the built-in fire-resistive passive protection where an NFPA 13R sprinkler system is installed. NFPA 13R sprinkler systems are primarily provided for life safety. They were developed for that purpose as clearly stated in Section 1.2 of the 2002 edition. It is interesting to quote the Annex A discussion of the purpose of NFPA 13R which states: "Various levels of sprinkler protection are available to provide life safety and property protection. This standard is designed to provide a high, but not absolute, level of life safety and a lesser level of property protection. Greater protection to both life and property could be achieved by automatic sprinklers in all areas in accordance with NFPA 13... it should be recognized that the omission of sprinklers from certain areas could result in the development of untenable conditions in adjacent spaces. Where evacuation times could be delayed, additional sprinkler protection and other fire protection features, such as detection and compartmentalization, could be necessary." We believe that says it all about an NFPA 13R sprinkler systems.

However, the intent of the IBC as expressed in Section 101.3 Intent is as follows: "The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare... and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations." We believe that allowing the use of an NFPA 13R sprinkler system to increase the size of a building would be counter to the intent and purpose of the IBC. Types of construction

are designed to limit the height and area of buildings based on the occupancy and the degree of built-in fire-resistive protection and use of combustible or noncombustible construction materials. Buildings are allowed to get larger in area and taller in height with more fire-resistance built in and the lesser use of combustible construction for the building's structural elements. Therefore, property protection is a critical outcome of the use of types of construction. Of course, type of construction also plays a role in life safety, especially in multi-story buildings, and has an impact on fire fighter safety as well. But an NFPA 13R sprinkler system is basically a partial sprinkler system because the standard does not require sprinklers in many concealed areas including attics. So why should a building protected with an NFPA 13R sprinkler system basically enjoy the same increases as a building more completely protected with an NFPA 13 sprinkler system?

Within the last few years there have been many fires involving buildings protected with NFPA 13R sprinkler systems which have burned to the ground. In most of those cases, the fire was able to get into the unprotected attic space and spread throughout the building and then burn downward, overpowering the sprinkler system. Certainly, allowable increases in height and area are not appropriate for sprinkler systems that can allow a building to be burned to the ground.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

507.3 (2001 CBC 505.2)

SFM is proposing this amendment to remove Group A-4 occupancies allowed to qualify as an unlimited area one story building in accordance with this section. This amendment is consistent with current California regulations that does not allow any Group A occupancy to be of unlimited area based on these provisions of complete automatic sprinkler system protection and open space of at least 60 ft. in width around the entire building perimeter. Furthermore, exception #2 has also been deleted since it is only applicable to the Group A-4 occupancy which is being deleted.

The issue here is also one of life safety since the current IBC will allow an unprotected construction type of unlimited area for an assembly occupancy. Presently, the IBC will allow a Type IIIB (UBC Type III-N) construction one-story Group A-4 building to have a maximum area of 52,250 sq. ft. based on complete automatic sprinkler system protection and a 60 ft. wide open space provided around the entire building. These are the same conditions that would allow an unlimited area building in accordance with this section. By comparison, Type IIIA (UBC Type III-One hour) construction will allow a maximum area of 77,000 sq. ft. and Type IB (UBC Type II-F.R.) construction will allow the building to be of unlimited area. Thus, it would be more consistent and reasonable to allow the general code provisions for allowable height and area regulate the Group A-4 buildings rather than permitting them to be of unprotected construction of unlimited area per Section 507.3 and subjecting the occupants to having to evacuate a building under fire conditions in which there are no fire resistance ratings provided for the structural elements.

Not only is this a life safety and fire fighter safety issue but it is also a property protection issue. To allow these one story assembly buildings to be constructed of unlimited area using Type IIB or IIIB unprotected construction appears to be "putting too many eggs in one basket." For these very large assembly buildings, some degree of passive built-in fire resistive protection should be provided to compartmentize the building and help maintain its structural integrity in the event that a fire occurs when the sprinkler system is not fully operational or if an arson attempt is made to burn the building down. An NFPA Report by Dr. John Hall, dated February 2, 2006, indicates that automatic sprinkler systems in assembly occupancies failed to operate or perform satisfactorily in about one in every five fires (1 in 5) where the fire was judged to have been of sufficient size to cause a sprinkler to activate.

Such large buildings may also require the responding fire department to reevaluate their fire fighting and rescue tactics since they will have to negotiate significant distances to gain access to the center of the building where the fire might be or to rescue/evacuate the occupants without any built-in fire resistive protection for the structural elements to provide structural integrity for a reasonably safe period of time.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

507.9

SFM is proposing this amendment to reasonably maintain the current level of fire/life safety provided by the CBC by specifying that where Type II construction is allowed, it must be a minimum Type IIA construction which provides 1-hour fire-resistive construction throughout.

It should be noted that the 1997 UBC does not allow unlimited area buildings of a Group E occupancy unless they are constructed of Type I-F.R. construction. Type I-F.R. construction is comparable to Type IA of the IBC which also allows an unlimited area building for a Group E Occupancy. It should also be noted that the IBC allows a Group E occupancy building to be of unlimited area (up to five stories in height) when constructed of Type IB construction. That construction type is comparable to Type II-F.R. construction in the UBC.

This is basically a property protection issue. Group E buildings are school buildings which are very essential to any community. To allow one-story school buildings to be constructed of unlimited area of Type IIB (UBC Type II-N) unprotected construction appears to be "putting too many eggs in one basket." For these very large school buildings, some degree of passive built-in fire resistive protection should be provided to compartmentize the building and help maintain its structural integrity in the event that a fire should occur when the sprinkler system is not fully operational or if an arson attempt is made to burn the school down.

Although this section limits the types of construction to protected Types IIIA (UBC Type III-One hour) and IV (heavy timber), it also allows Type II which can be Type IIB (UBC Type II-N) which is unprotected noncombustible construction, as well as Type IIA (UBC Type II-One hour). This amendment will eliminate the use of Type IIB. Thus, these unlimited area school buildings would at least have 1-hour fire-resistive construction (or equivalent for Type IV construction) throughout to provide a minimum degree of passive fire protection.

Furthermore, should the automatic sprinkler system be operating properly when teamed up with built-in fire resistive protection of the building structure, it can virtually be assured that the school would suffer very minimal damage and would be in operation shortly after any fire event. Since schools are a very important community resource, we believe it is essential that they be provided with some degree of built-in fire resistive protection when they become very large in area.

This is also a fire fighter safety issue because fire fighters may be required to combat a fire deep within these unlimited area buildings. Without providing some minimal degree of passive fire-resistive protection for the structural elements, premature structural collapse could occur jeopardizing the fire fighters attempting to suppress the fire. By providing a minimum 1-hour fire-resistive construction throughout, the responding fire fighters will be provided a better opportunity with less risk to successfully control and extinguish the fire before it causes extensive damage. This is especially important should the sprinkler system not be operable due to a seismic event or for some other system failure. It should be noted that a recent NFPA study has shown that automatic sprinkler systems fail to operate or perform properly in approximately 25% of all school fires where the fire was judged to be large enough to have caused the sprinkler system to activate. Certainly, that is a significant risk to take without providing any built-in fire-resistive protection for an unlimited area school building.

Although this amendment will not provide as great a degree of built-in fire-resistive protection as the current requirements in the 2001 California Building Code, it will at least provide minimal fire-resistive protection to protect against catastrophic failure caused by an uncontrolled fire resulting from the inability of the sprinkler system to operate or perform properly. This is even more of a concern during significant seismic events when the water supplies may be disrupted and the responding fire department may not be able to get to the site of the fire due to impediments caused by the earthquake or by excessive demands on their services because of the number of fires that may result after the earthquake.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 508.2 (305.2.4, Appendix Chapter 3A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to maintain the 1-hour separation requirement for labs and vocational shops in Group E Occupancies. SFM is also proposing to delete the separation requirements for Group I-3 padded surfaces, these provisions are proposed in section 408.14 and SFM Standard 12-8-100. SFM is proposing the footnote to maintain the 1-hour separation between Group I Occupancies and incidental use areas. These amendments are

necessary to conform with regulatory requirements that health care facilities must meet in order to receive certification for federal funds such as Medicare/Medicaid. These requirements are more restrictive than IBC but must be met as a condition of participation in federal programs. Health facilities cannot meet economic needs without participation in this program. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

508.3.1.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to include health care facilities in those occupancies that must be separated with fire barrier walls and horizontal assemblies from other occupancy groups within a multiuse building. The amendment only applies to Group I-2 (Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Mental Hospitals and Detoxification Facilities), I-2.1 (Ambulatory Care Facilities), and Group I-3 (Prisons, Jails, Reformatories, Detention Centers and Juvenile Halls) Occupancies. Without this amendment these three occupancy groups would be permitted in mixed use buildings without being separated from the other occupancy groups with fire-resistance rated walls and floor construction which are currently required in the 2001 California Building Code. For Group I-2 and Group I-2.1 Occupancies, these fire barriers are needed to provide additional protection for nonambulatory and bedridden patients who are normally not evacuated to the exterior of the building when a fire occurs. Rather, a "defend in place" procedure is followed. For Group I-3 Occupancies, evacuation of the entire incarcerated population is not always advisable for security reasons and may not be possible in a short period of time. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The 2006 IBC will allow accessory occupancies to the main occupancy without any fire-resistive separation even though the hazards may be significantly different. The only compensating features for allowing this are (1) the aggregate area of the accessory occupancies cannot exceed 10% of the area of the story in which they are located and (2) the most restrictive provisions of Chapter 9 for automatic sprinkler and fire alarm requirements would apply for the various occupancies in the building. These features do not provide any additional protection for the Group I occupancies captured by this amendment since they already have to meet the most restrictive provisions of Chapter 9, yet they may still be exposed to greater fire loads and hazards, as well as greater potentials for fire, without an appropriate fire-resistive barrier.

In these occupancies smoke is an even greater concern than fire since smoke can travel to locations very remote from the fire in a relatively short period of time, exposing the occupants to potentially untenable conditions. If the accessory occupancies are separated as provided for in this amendment by fire barriers, the fire barriers will serve as a barrier to smoke since they will be provided with approved self-closing or automatic closing doors and smoke dampers in any duct or air transfer openings that may occur in those walls.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

508.3.2.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to include health care facilities in those occupancies that must be separated with fire barrier walls and horizontal assemblies from other occupancy groups within a multiuse building. The amendment only applies to Group I-2 (Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Mental Hospitals and Detoxification Facilities), I-2.1 (Ambulatory Care Facilities), and Group I-3 (Prisons, Jails, Reformatories, Detention Centers and Juvenile Halls) Occupancies. Without this amendment these three occupancy groups would be permitted in mixed use buildings without being separated from the other occupancy groups with fire-resistance rated walls and floor construction which are currently required in the 2001 California Building Code. For Group I-2 and Group I-2.1 Occupancies, these fire barriers are needed to provide additional protection for nonambulatory and bedridden patients who are normally not evacuated to the exterior of the building when a fire occurs. Rather, a "defend in place" procedure is followed. For Group I-3 Occupancies, evacuation of the entire incarcerated population is not always advisable for security reasons and may

not be possible in a short period of time. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The 2006 IBC will allow non-separated occupancies without any fire-resistive separation even though the hazards may be significantly different. One of the compensating features for this is that the allowable height and area of the buildings cannot exceed that allowed for the most restrictive occupancy. Another is the most restrictive provisions of Chapter 9 for automatic sprinkler and fire alarm requirements would apply for the various occupancies in the building. These features do not provide any additional protection for the Group I occupancies captured by this amendment since they already have to meet the most restrictive height and area limitations and provisions of Chapter 9, yet they may still be exposed to greater fire loads and hazards, as well as greater potentials for fire, without an appropriate fire-resistive barrier.

In these occupancies smoke is an even greater concern than fire since smoke can travel to locations very remote from the fire in a relatively short period of time exposing the occupants to potentially untenable conditions. If the non-separated occupancies are separated as provided for in this amendment by fire barriers, the fire barriers will serve as a barrier to smoke since they will be provided with approved self-closing or automatic closing doors and smoke dampers in any duct or air transfer openings that may occur in those walls.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 508.3.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to increase the hourly fire-resistance ratings of the required separations for health care facilities from other occupancy groups when located in mixed occupancy buildings. The amendment also applies to other Group I Occupancies (Institutional) which include residential board and care facilities, nurseries, hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory care facilities, and prisons. The increases in hourly ratings of occupancy separations for Group I Occupancies will make the fire-resistance rating nearly equal to what is currently contained in the 2001 California Building Code. More importantly, the revised ratings are the same as those contained in the 2003 edition of the International Building Code. During the last IBC code change cycle, Code Change G32-04/05, which was proposed as an editorial revision, actually resulted in numerous reductions in the fire-resistance ratings in Table 508.3.3 for Group I Occupancies, as well as several other occupancies. Thus, these reductions were made without any technical substantiation.

For Group I-1, I-2 and Group I-2.1 Occupancies, the increased hourly fire-resistance ratings for fire barriers are needed to provide additional protection for nonambulatory and bedridden patients who are normally not evacuated to the exterior of the building when a fire occurs. Rather, a "defend in place" procedure is followed which creates a need for a greater degree of protection. For Group I-3 Occupancies, evacuation of the entire incarcerated population is not always possible in a short period of time.

Table 508.3.3 is provided specifically for the separated occupancies option which mandates that different occupancies be separated from each other as specified in Section 508.3.3 based on the fire-resistance ratings in Table 508.3.3. The proposed increase in the fire-resistance ratings will make the separated occupancies' fire-resistive requirements more consistent with those necessary to conform with regulatory requirements that health care facilities must meet in order to receive certification for federal funds such as Medicare/Medicaid. These requirements are more restrictive than IBC but must be met as a condition of participation in federal programs. Health facilities cannot meet economic needs without participation in this program.

SFM is also proposing to add Group L occupancies to the table. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

509.2 (311.2.2.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing separation requirements between licensed care facilities and parking garages. Additionally the fire-resistive rated construction requirements based on distance to property line are being amended to correlate with Table 602 of the IBC. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

509.9 (308.2.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing amendment to establish construction requirements for protective social care facilities not utilizing restraint. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 6 – TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

603.1, 603.1.1, 603.1.2, 603.1.3

SFM is proposing to amend these sections to reference the California Electrical Code, the California Mechanical Code and the California Plumbing Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Codes. The ICC Electrical Code, International Mechanical Code and the International Plumbing Code are not currently proposed for use in California. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 601

SFM is proposing this amendment to retain the current level of protection for the structural frame members located in the roofs of buildings greater than 20 feet in height above the floor. This proposed amendment does not allow Footnote c to be applied to the structural frame members located in the roofs of buildings where the fire-resistive protection of the roof framing and decking and roof construction more than 20 feet in height above the floor below is allowed to be omitted in those types of construction where the roof would be required to have at least a 1-hour fire-resistance rating. As Footnote c is currently structured in the IBC, it would apply to buildings containing occupancies in Groups A, B, E, F-2, I, R, S-2 and U.

Basically, this is a fire fighter safety issue since the responding fire department often times will send fire fighters to the roof of a burning building to ventilate it in order to assist them in their fire fighting efforts for an internal fire attack. If the structural frame in the roof of a building that is otherwise required to be of fire-resistive construction is allowed to be omitted because the roof is greater than 20 feet in height above the floor below, there is the possibility that the roof could suffer a premature catastrophic structural collapse. The structural frame is the most critical element of the overall building structure since it maintains the basic structural integrity of the building and carries the vertical loads to

the ground. This would also be an issue for those fire fighters who must attack the fire internally. By not omitting the fire-resistive protection for the roof structural frame elements, the odds are much greater that there will not be a significant structural collapse while the fire fighters are attempting to fight an uncontrolled fire inside the building. Also, fire fighters on the roof attempting to ventilate would be at less risk due to a significant structural collapse.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 602

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing SFM amendments design and construction features in Group L occupancies used as laboratories for scientific experimentation or research facilities previously classified as H-8 Occupancies. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 7 – FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

707.2, 716.5.4, 716.6.1, 716.6.2, 716.6.3, 717.5, 719.1, 719.7

SFM is proposing to amend these sections to reference the California Mechanical Code and the California Plumbing Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Codes. The International Mechanical Code and the International Plumbing Code are not currently proposed for use in California. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

704.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to require all exterior walls to have their required fire-resistance ratings determined as a complete assembly based upon the ASTM E119 fire test method being applied to each side of the exterior wall regardless of the fire separation distance. Requiring the exterior walls to be fire tested to resist fire exposure from both sides, regardless of the fire separation distance, would greatly improve the ability of exterior walls to remain in place and resist fire exposure from the exterior, as well as the interior, while maintaining their structural integrity. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

Part of the justification for maintaining fire-resistance ratings of the exterior walls is due to California's high seismic risk. The moderate sized Loma Prieta and Northridge earthquakes each experienced more than 100 nearly simultaneous earthquake induced fires. Future major earthquakes that can be expected throughout California will produce a multiple increase in fires, as well as increased damage to streets and public water systems that will hamper fire suppression operations. Without this amendment, the exterior walls of buildings in dense urban areas will have a diminished ability to resist fire exposure, which will increase the possibility of a conflagration. Also, the capability of local resources for emergency response is based on building designs that have existed in California for

decades. Reducing the ability for buildings to withstand exterior fire exposure without offsetting these reductions with additional resources isn't prudent.

There is also concern that fire which may break out of an opening in an exterior wall will expose the exterior wall from the outside while simultaneously exposing the exterior wall from the inside. No standardized fire test presently evaluates such an exposure to determine the fire resistance rating for an exterior wall application. This type of exposure would be significantly more severe than the standard ASTM E119 fire exposure which only exposes one side of the wall to the fire, yet without this amendment the wall would be allowed to be tested from the inside only if the fire separation distance is 5' or more. This is especially critical for exterior bearing walls whose structural integrity may be adversely impacted by such a fire scenario, which could result in premature structural collapse. This could cause an exposure problem to fire fighters attacking the fire from the exterior while protecting adjacent exposures and could also result in a more severe fire condition exposing adjacent buildings and structures.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

705.1.2

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing the use of fire walls to create separate buildings for the purposes of fire sprinklers. Additionally SFM is revising the term "area separation walls" to "fire walls", this revision is to correlate with the term for these type of walls used in the IBC. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 705.4

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing SFM amendments design and construction features in Group L occupancies used as laboratories for scientific experimentation or research facilities previously classified as H-8 Occupancies. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 706.3.9

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing SFM amendments design and construction features in Group L occupancies used as laboratories for scientific experimentation or research facilities previously classified as H-8 Occupancies. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

707.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to exclude Group I-2, I-2.1 and I-3 from the exception allowing open shafts. Non-ambulatory, bedridden patients and inmates are not evacuated to the exterior of the building, they follow a "defend in place" or relocation procedure. This requirement is necessary to accomplish this concept/procedure and provide protection for the occupants. These amendments are necessary to conform with regulatory requirements that health care facilities must meet in order to receive certification for federal funds such as Medicare/Medicaid. These requirements are more restrictive than IBC but must be met as a condition of participation in federal programs. Health facilities cannot meet economic needs without participation in this program. Additionally, due to prison and jail operations, cell tier configuration requirements conflict with atrium provisions, and would compromise the security and safety operational issues for these types of facilities. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

707.14.1

SFM is proposing to amend this section in four places. The first amendment is to reduce the threshold trigger for requiring elevator lobbies which the IBC specifies areas when elevator shaft enclosures connect more than three stories to when such shaft enclosures connect more than two stories. Second, Exception 4 has been revised to substitute the defined term "High-Rise Buildings" for descriptive language for a high-rise building. Third, Exception 6 is being revised to provide a conditional phrase "when approved" for its application. And, finally, a new Exception 7 is proposed to bring forth a current SFM amendment.

The change in the threshold trigger for requiring elevator lobbies from three stories to two stories for the number of stories connected by the elevator shaft enclosure is consistent with the current requirements in the 2001 California Building Code. This will assure that the current level of fire and life safety will be maintained without a significant change in regulatory effect. This is especially important for local fire departments that base their fire fighting tactics and standard operating procedures on the fact that they will expect to find elevator lobbies protected in buildings that are more than two stories in height. Protected elevator lobbies in elevator hoistways are an important built-in fire protection feature which fire departments rely upon when conducting their fire fighting and search and rescue operations.

The purpose of the proposed amendment to Exception 4 is to simply substitute the legislatively mandated definition for "high-rise building" that has been incorporated into the California Building Code for more than twenty years for consistency.

The purpose of the proposed amendment to Exception 6 is to require specific approval by the code enforcement official when a designer proposes to use Exception 6 to the requirements for elevator lobby protection. This exception allows the elevator hoistway to be pressurized as specified in Section 707.14.2 as an alternate to the elevator lobby protection required in Section 707.14.1.

Elevator shaft pressurization is problematic at best. That is why specific approval is called for so the proposed design can be properly evaluated to determine that it is suitable for the proposed building design. This is especially true for high-rise buildings where various environmental factors can disrupt the required level of pressurization specified by the code for elevator hoistways in order to provide adequate protection to prevent the migration of smoke via the elevator hoistway. Such conditions as outdoor air temperature, stack effect, and wind can cause the pressure differentials within the building to change over time and by location within the building, as well as by the amount of pressure difference that may result between the pressure in the elevator hoistway and the pressure in the building versus the outside air pressure. These are all complicating factors which make it very difficult to design an elevator hoistway pressurization system that will function as intended under any weather conditions at any time of the year regardless of the outside temperature. There is also the potential that over-pressurization may occur which could cause the elevator hoistway doors to bind and not operate properly. The piston effect of elevators moving within the shaft also complicates elevator shaft pressurization.

We believe it is more appropriate that elevator hoistway pressurization designs, if desired, be proposed on a case-by-case basis and evaluated as an alternate method so that appropriate scrutiny can be given to the design to assure that it will perform as intended to prevent smoke migration through the elevator hoistways under all reasonably

expected conditions. This approach would be more appropriate than the prescriptive approach specified in Section 707.14.2 which is based on the city of Portland, OR requirements which may not be appropriate for all of California.

The purpose of the amendment to add a new exception 7 is to bring forward current exception 7 from the 2001 CBC as found in Section 1004.3.4.5. This will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM and has no significant change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which they are proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code to be published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, and 17921.

709.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to address the operational needs of health care facilities. The IBC currently does not address the use of horizontal sliding doors for I-2 occupancies. This amendment proposes to include the installation of horizontal sliding doors across corridors and clarify the provisions for their installation in smoke barriers in Group I-2 occupancies.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

710.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to require smoke partitions in Group I-2 and I-2.1 to be covered with noncombustible materials. IBC allows walls used for smoke partitions be made of materials permitted by the building type of construction. The IBC has no requirements for interior partitions for type of construction in Table 601.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

710.7

SFM is proposing this amendment to require smoke dampers at both unducted (air transfer) openings and at ducted openings in smoke partitions. This will ensure that the current level of fire protection against smoke infiltration and spread is maintained for both ducted and unducted (air transfer) openings in smoke partitions consistent with the current requirements in Section 713.10 of the 2001 CBC. A new Exception 2 is also amended to this section to allow for the omission of a smoke damper in corridor partitions where the duct is constructed of steel and there are no openings serving the corridor. This would provide the equivalent level of smoke protection to that of a smoke damper in a duct where a duct has an opening into the corridor.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

715.4.3

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing cell or room doors which open into a required exit corridor within a cell complex. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life

and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

715.4.5.1

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing doors in Group I-3 occupancies having a fire resistive rating greater than 45 minutes. This amendment is consistent with the regulatory requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

715.4.7.3 (713.6.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to include other locations where automatic closing of doors upon smoke detection or fire sprinkler system activation is required. This is to complete door location list in section 715.4.7.3. Additionally SFM is proposing to bring forward existing SFM amendments requiring that specified doors in 715.4.7.3 be automatic closing in I-2 occupancies when the activation of the automatic sprinkler system is triggered. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

716.2.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California

716.5.2

The SFM is proposing this amendment to add the requirement for smoke dampers for duct and air transfer openings that penetrate fire barriers. This is consistent with the current requirements in Section 713.10 of the 2001 California Building Code and will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. Since one of the functions of fire barriers is to enclose shafts that may contain ducts that traverse vertically throughout the building, it is essential that smoke dampers be provided to minimize the possibility of smoke spreading from floor to floor via the duct system. Because fire dampers are designed to prevent fire spread, they are heat actuated rather than smoke actuated. Thus, they may not close in time to prevent significant quantities of smoke from being transferred throughout the building via the vertical ducting system. So smoke dampers are also needed to supplement the required fire dampers to contain the smoke, as well as the flames and hot gases, generated by an uncontrolled fire.

Fire barriers are also used to separate atriums, incidental use areas, and mixed occupancies required to be separated in accordance with Section 508.3.3. Control areas that subdivide buildings for the purpose of limiting the quantities of hazardous materials are also required to be constructed as fire barriers. And, most importantly, horizontal exits are required to be fire barriers. All of these wall assemblies need smoke protection of duct penetrations with smoke dampers, as well as fire protection of duct penetrations with fire dampers. The purpose of fire barriers in these applications is to contain both fire and smoke resulting from an uncontrolled fire from threatening the adjacent areas and the areas of refuge, for example, where horizontal exits are involved.

The SFM is also proposing this amendment to delete Exception #3 which allows the omission of fire dampers in 1-hour fire-resistance rated fire barriers in sprinklered buildings protected by either an NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R sprinkler system under specified conditions. The rationale for the deletion of Exception #3 is that while fire sprinklers do afford the building additional fire protection, the substitution of fire sprinklers for fire dampers in fire barriers is not appropriate. The fire damper acts as the final barrier against the spread of fire and should not be eliminated regardless if fire sprinklers are provided. This amendment is consistent with the 2001 CBC and will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a significant change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

716.5.4

SFM is proposing this amendment so that the exceptions to the requirement for the protection of duct and air transfer openings in fire partitions with listed fire dampers do not apply to the State Fire Marshal regulated occupancies including high-rise buildings and buildings containing occupancy Groups A, E, H, I, and R. This amendment is consistent with the current requirements in the 2001 California Building Code and will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not have any significant change in regulatory effect.

This amendment is especially important for such duct and air transfer openings that penetrate corridor walls required to have a 1-hour fire-resistance rating by Table 1017.1 which has also been amended to eliminate certain reductions in the ratings of corridor walls where automatic sprinkler systems are provided in the building. See the ISOR for Table 1017.1. It is inappropriate to trade-off the protection of fire dampers in 1-hour corridor walls for an automatic sprinkler system since sprinkler systems are not 100% effective. The protection of corridor walls against fire transfer through duct openings benefits the occupants of the building who must use the corridors to exit, as well as the fire fighters who will use the corridors to gain access to the fire inside the building. This provides a minimum level of protection against direct fire exposure and facilitates both exiting and fire fighting access while maintaining occupant safety and enhancing fire fighter safety during fire fighting operations. The fire service in California has come to rely upon the protection of duct openings in 1-hour corridor walls with fire dampers regardless of the building being sprinklered. To reduce that level of protection may require local fire departments to reconsider their response to fires in such buildings and cause them to reevaluate their standard operating procedures. That may dictate the need for additional manpower or a major change in fire fighting tactics.

The SFM is also proposing to amend exception 3 to replace the reference to the International Mechanical Code with the appropriate reference to the California Mechanical Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

716.5.4.1

SFM is proposing to amend this section to make it clear that smoke dampers are required to protect duct and air transfer openings that penetrate fire-resistance rated corridor walls. It is also proposed to revise exception 1 to be consistent with the current requirements in the 2001 California Building Code regarding when a smoke damper may be omitted in a building provided with a smoke control system.

The first amendment is basically an editorial clarification to indicate that the smoke damper requirement is in addition to the fire damper requirement for fire partitions specified in Section 716.5.4 Fire Partitions which have a 1-hour fire-resistance rating and include rated corridors.

The amendment proposed to exception 1 is based on current exception 4 to Section 716.5.3.1 in the 2006 IBC for consistency where smoke dampers are exempt in buildings with smoke control systems. The point is that a smoke damper should not be omitted simply because there is a smoke control system. Smoke dampers provide a fail safe mechanism for containing smoke should the smoke control system malfunction. However, where the operation of the smoke damper may actually interfere with the proper operation of the smoke control system, then the smoke damper should be omitted. That is the purpose of the amended exception 1. And that is consistent with the current requirements in the 2001 California Building Code.

These amendments do not create a significant change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and

published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

716.6.1, 716.6.2, 716.6.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

717.3.3 and 717.4.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to modify the exception where automatic fire sprinklers are installed. Draftstops are required in combustible construction to cut off concealed draft openings (both vertical and horizontal). The code requires that draft stops form an effective barrier between floors or attic space. The code also requires that attic spaces be subdivided. Experience has shown that the greatest damage occurs to conventional wood-framed buildings during a fire when the fire travels unimpeded through concealed draft openings. This often occurs before the fire department has an opportunity to control the fire, and greater damage is created as a result of the lack of draftstopping. Draftstopping slows the spread of the fire allowing firefighters the time necessary to successfully perform critical firefighting operations. This is especially important if the building fire sprinklers are inoperable due to a loss of water supply or other causes that damage the water mains or the fire sprinkler system itself. For these reasons, this amendment will require draftstopping to prevent the spread of fire through concealed combustible draft passageways. Virtually any concealed air space within a building will provide an open channel through which high-temperature air and gases will spread. This amendment is consistent with the regulatory requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

717.5, 719.1, 719.7

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 7A – MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

701A through- 705A.1. (Ch. 7A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these amendments to include materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure. Necessary amendments are also proposed to the UBC referenced standards which are proposed to be updated to the corresponding ASTM standards. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISHES

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

Table 803.5 (Appendix Chapter 3A)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to modify the table and add footnote “m” to reflect current Group I-3 requirements. Health and Safety Code 13113 requires that all I-3 occupancies be provided with automatic sprinklers. The lack of fires resulting in death and/or loss of property in Group I-3 Occupancies using the long standing requirements found in CBC and SFM amendments demonstrates the effectiveness and necessity of the continued use of these requirements. For I-3 occupancies where inmates are not evacuated to the exterior of the building, they follow a “defend in place” or relocation procedure. These requirements are necessary to accomplish this concept/procedure and provide protection for the occupants. SFM is also proposing to add Group L Occupancies to the table to address interior finishes for these occupancies. These amendments bring forth existing SFM amendments design and construction features in Group L occupancies used as laboratories for scientific experimentation or research facilities previously classified as H-8 Occupancies. Additionally SFM is including Group I-2.1 and R-3.1 occupancies to the table to coordinate with the provisions in chapter 4. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

804.4, 804.4.1, 804.4.2 (Appendix Chapter 3A, 324A.4)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to include ASTM E648. The IBC references the “Pill Test” for radiant flux, the correct standard for addressing Critical Radiant Flux is ASTM E648. SFM is proposing to bring forth these amendments to modify requirements for interior floor finishes to reflect current Group I-3 requirements. Due to the restricted movement of individuals within Group I-3 Occupancies it is imperative that additional safeguards be provided for interior floor finishes. Group I-3 occupancies follow a “defend in place” procedure. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

806.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to modify requirements for interior trim to reflect current Group I-3 requirements. Due to the restricted movement of individuals within Group I-3 Occupancies it is imperative that additional safeguards

be provided for interior trim. Due to the restricted movement of individuals within Group I-3 Occupancies it is imperative that additional safeguards be provided. Group I-3 occupancies follow a "defend in place" procedure. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 9 – FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

901.2

901.3

901.5

SFM is proposing these amendments to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

901.6.2 (330A.1 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this existing SFM amendment to change the term International to California. SFM is also proposing to delete the term smoke detectors and add a reference to Section 907.2.6.3.4 which addresses Group I-3 occupancies. Without this amendment, smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies would not be monitored by an approved supervising station. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Fire Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

902.1

FIRE APPLIANCE

SFM is proposing this existing SFM amendment to include the definition of fire appliance. This term is utilized in Chapter 4, Section 436, Winery Caves.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 903.2

[F] 903.2.2

[F] 903.2.2.1

[F] 903.2.5

[F] 903.2.5.1

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 903.2.6.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 903.2.7

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 903.2.11

[F] 903.2.12.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] TABLE 903.2.13

[F] 903.2.14

[F] 903.2.14.1

[F] 903.2.14.2

[F] 903.2.15

[F] 903.2.15.1

[F] 903.2.16 (904.2.6.4, 2001 CBC)

[F] 903.2.17 through 903.2.17.2.6 (414A, 2001 CBC)

[F] 903.3.1.1.1

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 903.3.5 and 903.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 904.2.1 Commercial hood and duct systems.**[F] 904.3.1**

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 904.5**[F] 904.6****[F] 904.7****[F] 904.8****[F] 904.9****[F] 904.10****[F] 904.11**

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 905.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and

published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 905.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to include the referenced sections for the standpipe requirements for fixed guideway transit systems, smokeproof enclosures, and Group I-3 Occupancies.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 905.3.6

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 905.3.8

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 905.3.9

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 905.3.10 & 905.3.10.1 (414A.4.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth the existing SFM standpipe regulations for fixed guideway transit system stations into the IBC. Also making editorial changes to define the intent and language of this section. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. The amendments do not have change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and

published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 905.5

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 906.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.1.2

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing amendment mandated by Health and Safety Code 13114 (b), requiring the California State Fire Marshal to list and approve all fire alarm equipment and devices marketed, distributed, offered for sale or installed in this state. The amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.1.3

[F] 907.1.4

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2

SFM is purposing this amendment for clarification that approval by the enforcing agency is required where alternate types of automatic fire detection are used. SFM is also proposing to add a new paragraph to correlate with the current requirements of NFPA 72 (2002), Section 6.8.5.1.2 which requires a minimum of one fire alarm box to be installed for each fire alarm system. This single manual station will ensure a contingency method for activating the fire alarm signal for occupant notification should the sprinkler water-flow switch be inoperable, and will also allow

building staff the option of activating the fire alarm signal prior to sprinkler activation such as fires in the incipient stage, where heavy smoke may be produced without the heat required to activate the sprinkler heads (fire sprinkler heads are generally 165 degrees and 200 degrees).

The first Exception in the proposed amendment will exempt fire alarm systems .which are dedicated to elevator recall, supervisory service and sprinkler monitoring only. This exception will help correlate with NFPA 72 (2002) which already allows the exception for fire alarm systems dedicated to elevator recall and supervisory service. This addition exception for fire sprinkler monitoring only will reduce the added cost for the installation of a manual device. Where previously installed for fire sprinkler monitoring only, the single manual box has resulted in little fire and life safety benefit and is difficult and confusing to enforce.

The second Exception in the proposed amendment will permit the local enforcement authority to waive the requirement of a single manual fire alarm box where in their opinion would serve little or no purpose and may reduce potential false alarms (such as: a mini-mall without a 24 hour merchant).

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.1.1

[F] 907.2.1.3

[F] 907.2.3

[F] 907.2.3.1

[F] 907.2.3.2

[F] 907.2.3.3

[F] 907.2.3.4

[F] 907.2.3.5

[F] 907.2.3.6

[F] 907.2.3.6.1

[F] 907.2.3.7

[F] 907.2.3.7.1

[F] 907.2.3.7.2

[F] 907.2.3.8

[F] 907.2.3.8.1

[F] 907.2.3.8.2

[F] 907.2.3.8.3

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.6

[F] 907.2.6.1.1

[F] 907.2.6.2.1

[F] 907.2.6.2.2

[F] 907.2.6.3.3

[F] 907.2.6.3.4

907.2.6.4

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

907.2.8

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing fire alarm requirements for residential care facilities housing more than 6 ambulatory clients (Group R-4 occupancies). This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.8.4

[F] 907.2.10

[F] 907.2.10.1.1

[F] 907.2.10.1.2

[F] 907.2.10.1.4

[F] 907.2.10.1.5

[F] 907.2.10.2

[F] 907.2.10.3

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.10.5 thru 907.2.10.5.3 (310.16,310.16.3.1,310.16.2, and 310.16.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing SFM amendments to address statutory mandated requirements for single family dwellings and dwellings intended for human occupancies. This provision exists in the 2001 California Building Code and has been identified as a statutory requirement to be carried forward. The language has been updated to reflect the more current term "smoke alarm" in lieu of the existing "smoke detector". The following text from Health and Safety Code Section 13113.7 (a) 2 was added since it was not transcribed into the 2001 CBC. " .. The State Fire Marshal may adopt regulations exempting dwellings intended for human occupancy with fire sprinkler systems from

the provisions of this section, if he or she determines that a smoke detector is not reasonably necessary for fire safety in the occupancy.” This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.12

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.12.2

[F] 907.2.14

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.15

[F] 907.2.15.1

[F] 907.2.15.2

[F] 907.2.15.3

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.16

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.2.24 thru 907.2.24.4
[F] 907.2.25 thru 907.2.25.2
[F] 907.2.26 thru 907.2.26.4.2
[F] 907.2.27
[F] 907.2.28
[F] 907.3.1
[F] 907.3.5
[F] 907.3.6

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.6
[F] 907.8
[F] 907.8.1
[F] 907.8.2
[F] 907.8.3
[F] 907.8.4
[F] 907.9.1
[F] 907.9.1.1
[F] 907.9.1.4
[F] 907.9.1.5
[F] 907.9.2
[F] 907.9.2.1
[F] 907.9.3
[F] 907.10
[F] 907.11
[F] 907.14
[F] 907.16

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 907.19

[F] 908.6**[F] 909.1**

SFM is proposing these amendments to change the term International to California

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 909.5.2

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments. SFM is also proposing to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 909.10.2**[F] 909.11****[F] 909.12.1**

SFM is proposing these amendments to change the term International to California

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 909.16.1

SFM is correlating this amendment which is derived from the amendment proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments. SFM is also proposing to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 909.16.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

909.20, 909.20.2.1, 909.20.2.2, 909.20.2.3, 909.20.3, 909.20.3.2, 909.20.4, 909.20.4.1, 909.20.4.2, 909.20.4.3, 909.20.4.4, 909.20.5

SFM is proposing these amendments and deletions to correlate with amendments to Sections 403 and 1020.1.7. See Statement of Reason found in Section 403.13

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

909.20.5 and 909.20.5.1 (IBC 909.20.6 and 909.20.6.1

SFM is proposing to renumber the IBC sections 909.20.6 and 909.20.6.1 due to amendments made to previous section. This is required to maintain scheme set forth by the model code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 910.2.2

[F] Table 910.3

SFM is proposing these amendments to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 911.1

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing restrictions of storage or equipment in fire command centers. Further modifications are being proposed to coordinate with the terms used in the IBC for these types of areas. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

[F] 912.3

[F] 912.5

SFM is correlating these amendments which is derived from the amendments proposed to the IFC. The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections that have [F] in front of them are considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the IFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the IBC as amendments.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 10 – MEANS OF EGRESS

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

[F] 1001.3

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1002 PHOTOLUMINESCENT SELF-LUMINOUS

SFM is proposing these amendments to include definitions of photo-luminescent and self-luminous. These terms are used for existing SFM floor level exit sign requirements and are not defined in the IBC/IFC. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1003.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to add an exception to direct the code user to Section 433.3 for fixed guideway transit systems.

1003.2 and 1003.3(1007.5.1, 2201 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include an 8' ceiling height requirement. The additional ceiling height is necessary to allow additional capacity for the accumulation of smoke when it is necessary to relocate patients to a safe area or defend patients in place area. Additionally SFM is proposing the existing SFM amendment to include an exception to address ceiling projections in Group I-2 occupancies. The additional ceiling height is necessary to allow additional capacity for the accumulation of smoke when it is necessary to relocate patients to a safe area or defend patients in place area.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1003.3.3.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to include requirements regarding horizontal projections in Group I-2 occupancies. The required exit width in corridors in I-2 occupancies should be maintained to facilitate the clear width for exiting of patients by means of beds and gurneys. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

1003.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to include exit passageways. This proposal is intended to facilitate the evacuation and relocation of patients by means of beds and gurneys. This amendment also includes the inclusion of Group I-2.1 occupancies. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 1005.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to modify the table to indicate that nonsprinklered for "H" occupancies is not applicable per IFC Section 903.24. SFM is also proposing to increase the factors for egress width for "H" occupancies to be consistent with previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. Furthermore a footnote directing the user to 1025 is proposed for Group A Occupancy means of egress requirements.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1006.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to include Group R-4 occupancies to Exception #4. This amendment brings forth provisions into the IBC for Group R-4 Occupancies. These facilities are statutorily mandated. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1007.1

SFM is proposing these existing SFM amendments to point the user to Chapter 11A and 11B. Additionally these amendments coordinate with the provisions in federal statutes. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1007.6.1

SFM is proposing these existing SFM amendments to provide for area of rescue refuge. This is necessary for the compliance with federal statutes and current regulations for the number of spaces formula used in calculating such. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life

and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1007.9

SFM is proposing these existing SFM amendments to provide for visible and audible warning systems. These amendments are being brought forward from the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to include clear width of 44". This amendment is intended to facilitate the evacuation and relocation of patients by means of beds and gurneys. This maintains the clear width at 44 inches. The width of hospital beds produced by the major manufactures is as large as 41.5 inches. The clear width of 41.5 inches allowed by the IBC is insufficient for the passage of the newer beds and gurneys. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.1.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to include clear width of 44". This amendment is intended to facilitate the evacuation and relocation of patients by means of beds and gurneys. This maintains the clear width at 44 inches. The width of hospital beds produced by the major manufactures is as large as 41.5 inches. The clear width of 41.5 inches allowed by the IBC is insufficient for the passage of the newer beds and gurneys. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to include exceptions dealing with exit doors in Group I-2 occupancies. This amendment reinstates the provision requiring exterior exit doors in a Group I-2 swing in the direction of egress regardless of occupant load. In hospitals where patients may need to be transported by means of beds, gurneys or wheelchairs, egress doors that open against the direction of egress would necessitate the use of additional personnel to assist in moving the bed, gurney or wheelchair through the doors and would impede the movement of patients during emergency operations. This is critical during emergency situations when it is important to evacuate/relocate patients quickly. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.3.4

SFM is proposing this amendment to correlate the requirements for access control egress doors with the requirements for delayed egress locks as provided in the IBC. Whenever egress from a building or occupied space is delayed, additional safeguards must be provided to insure the safety of the occupants. This amendment prohibits the use of certain access-controlled egress doors from being used in Group E Occupancies. The IBC allows a locking device requiring special knowledge to be unlocked on egress doors of specified occupancies. The current California Building Code (CBC) recognizes the limitations of the occupants in Group E Occupancies due to age or capability and does not allow the means of unlocking the door to be located remotely from the door or the means of egress to be impaired. This amendment will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.8.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to reference Chapters 11A or 11B. Chapters 11A and 11B will replace Chapter 11 of the IBC.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.8.6 (Health and Safety Code 1569.699, 1531.1)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to include additional requirements for delayed egress devices. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1008.1.9

SFM is proposing this amendment to include Group I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies. In hospitals where patients may need to be transported by means of beds, gurneys, or wheelchair, egress doors that are not equipped with panic hardware would necessitate the use of additional personnel to assist in moving the bed, gurney or wheelchair through doors and would impede the movement of patients. IBC Section 1008.1.9 has a loophole in the panic hardware requirements. Panic is not required except for assembly occupancies of more than 50 people. IBC Section 303.1 exception 3 says that "Assembly areas with less than 750 square feet and which are accessory to another occupancy are not assembly occupancies." These two statements, then, allow 150 people in standing rooms before panic hardware is required. This amendment eliminates the loophole. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1009.1 (1003.3.3.2, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include clear width of 44" in Group I-2 occupancies. This proposal is necessary to provide adequate clear width for the passage of litters, gurneys and similar equipment. The IBC allows a stairway width of 36 inches serving an occupant load of 50 or less. The IBC allows a stairway 44 inches in width for other occupant loads. The IBC allows handrails and other projections to reduce the clear width 4.5 inches. This proposal reinstates the clear width at 44 inches in Group I-2 when stairways serve bed or litter patients. The reductions in clear width contained in the IBC are a problem. The length and width of gurneys and litters will not allow the movement of patients in stairways without lifting patients and equipment above the newel posts and handrails. Such an effort would necessitate the use of additional personnel to assist in moving the patients through stairways. Adequate clear width is critical during emergency situations when elevators are not available including extended power interruptions, earthquakes and fires. Stairways may be needed to relocate or evacuate patients when other building systems fail or an emergency occurs when it is important to evacuate/relocate patients quickly. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1009.4

SFM is proposing the amendment of this section to incorporate critical elements of the International Residential Code (IRC). During this rulemaking, the Department of Housing and Community Development was not able to propose adoption of the IRC as originally planned. The IRC and the International Building Code (IBC) contain different requirements in some areas as they relate to one- and two-family dwellings and Group U private garages accessory to them. In an effort to ease transition from the IBC to a future adoption of the IRC, SFM is incorporating amendments to resolve some of the more critical elements during this rulemaking.

This amendment incorporates essentially the same language and requirements contained in the exception to Section R311.5.4 of the IRC. The Group R-3 identifier was added to make the amendment specific to only occupancy groups covered by the IRC and not expand its use. This amendment is necessary to prepare the 2006 IBC for use in California and provide clear and accurate direction to the user. The amendment does not have a change in regulatory effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1009.10

SFM is proposing the amendment of this section to incorporate critical elements of the International Residential Code (IRC). During this rulemaking, the Department of Housing and Community Development was not able to propose adoption of the IRC as originally planned. The IRC and the International Building Code (IBC) contain conflicting requirements in some areas as they relate to one- and two-family dwellings and Group U private garages accessory to them. In an effort to ease transition from the IBC to a future adoption of the IRC, SFM is incorporating amendments to resolve some of the more critical conflicts during this rulemaking.

This amendment incorporates essentially the same language and requirements contained in Section R311.5.6 of the IRC. This amendment is necessary to prepare the 2006 IBC for use in California and to provide clear and accurate direction to the user. The amendment does not have a change in regulatory effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1011.1, (Appendix Chapter 3A, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include additional areas within a Group I-3 occupancy where exits are not required. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

1011.3 (1003.2.8.6, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include tactile signage requirements and deleting model code language where necessary. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1011.6 (1007.2.8, 1007.5.13, 1007.6.2.1, 1007.3.12 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include floor level exit signs. This amendment is consistent with the statutory mandate of Health and Safety Code Section 13143. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1011.7 (1007.2.9, 1007.6.2.1.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to include exit path marking. This amendment is consistent with the statutory mandate of Health and Safety Code Section 13143. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1012.7 (1003.3.2, 1003.3.4.2 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to include clear width of 44". This amendment is intended to facilitate the evacuation and relocation of patients by means of beds and gurneys. This maintains the clear width at 44 inches. The width of hospital beds produced by the major manufactures is as large as 41.5 inches. The clear width of 36 inches allowed by the IBC is insufficient for the passage of the newer beds and gurneys. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1013.3

SFM is proposing to adopt and amend this section of the 2006 IBC. SFM is proposing to eliminate the 8" opening the 2006 IBC would allow in a guard between 34 inches and 42 inches above an adjacent walking surface. The basis for this proposed amendment is contained in the November-December "Building Standards" publication of the

International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO). ICBO has since merged with the International Code Council (ICC), the publisher of the 2006 IBC. The article was titled "Climbable Guards: The Special Enemy of the World's 2- and 3-year old Children." The article cites studies conducted with children of various ages negotiating various guard heights and types. The article further states that most two- and three-year old children have sufficient arm and shoulder strength to climb to a height of 34 inches and then fit through the 8-inch opening at the top of a guard which would be allowed by the 2006 IBC.

Additionally the ICC Code Technology Committee (CTC) has made similar reconditions to the IBC in the 2006 code cycle. Although the SFM proposed revisions are not exactly the same as proposed by the CTC, they do however accomplish the same result in reducing the opening size of the upper most portion of guards from 8 inches to 4 inches. The CTC has produced several reports and lists many resources used in their determinations which can be found at the following ICC web site <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/ctc/Climbable.html>.

These amendments are also consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not have change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1014.2 (1004.2.2 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include an exception to address intervening rooms within I-3 occupancies. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1014.2.2

This SFM proposed amendment specifies that suites of rooms in Group I-2 occupancies must be separated from each other, as well as from the rest of the building, by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating. It also specifies that egress for portions of the building outside of the suites shall not be allowed to pass through the suite for the purpose of means of egress. The suite concept was originally an SFM amendment to the UBC as special use areas, which subsequently became part of the UBC. Special use areas were required to be separated from the remainder of the building by one-hour occupancy separations and areas outside the suite were prohibited from exiting thru the suite. The reason for the separation is due to the elimination of the one hour corridor requirements within the suite and use of noncombustible partitions in lieu of fire rated partitions. This is also the reason for the prohibition for areas outside the suite from exiting thru the suite.

Since suites do not contain corridors which are required to be fire-resistance rated by another amendment to this code, it follows that every suite should be enclosed with the equivalent protection that would be provided by a corridor. This is proposed in order to limit the impact of a fire within a suite to the occupants and contents of that suite until such time as the adjacent occupants can be evacuated horizontally to areas of refuge. The occupants outside of the suite can be evacuated via 1-hour fire-resistance rated corridors which are protected to minimize fire and smoke spread into the means of egress leading to protected areas of refuge.

Without a minimum fire-resistance rating required for the separation of suites, the entire floor of a hospital could be a series of connected suites and there would be no fire-resistive partitions whatsoever to restrict the spread of fire and smoke other than the single smoke barrier required to subdivide the floor. This is not acceptable in this type occupancy where the patients and occupants are generally incapable of self-preservation, especially in an emergency. They need the additional redundant protection provided by passive fire-resistive rated barriers which can also help the responding emergency personnel in their search and rescue efforts, as well as in their fire fighting

activities to contain and control a fire before it can threaten the patients and other occupants who are not located within the suite of fire origin.

These amendments will reasonably maintain the current level of fire and life safety provided for suites in I-2 occupancies in the 2001 California Building Code as required by Sections 1007.5.9.1(2), 1007.5.9.3, and 1007.5.10.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1014.2.2.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to maintain the provision that requires at least one direct exit to grade when a Group I-2 is located in a basement. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1015.1

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing the requirement for two means of egress from holding cells. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1015.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1015.7 (1010, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to address the means of egress in large family daycares. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 1016.1 (329A 2001CBC)

SFM is proposing this existing SFM requirement to exclude non-sprinklered Group I-3 occupancies. All Group I-3 occupancies are required to be sprinklered. In addition, SFM is proposing to include Group L occupancies to the table. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 1017.1 (1004.3.4.3, 1007.6.1 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to include 1-hour fire-resistance rated corridors for SFM regulated occupancies which are protected with automatic sprinklers. A footnote is also added addressing a cross reference to an amended section for means of egress in Group A occupancies.

It should be noted that corridors in nonsprinklered buildings are required to have a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating. But the 2006 IBC allows that rating to be eliminated (or reduced to ½ hour for Group R occupancies) when the building is sprinklered. An over-reliance on fire sprinkler systems must not be used to justify the reduction of corridor ratings. Without fire rated corridors, there are no redundant mitigating protective features to address the potential for sprinkler failure due to a disruption in water supply, mechanical failure, lack of proper maintenance, human error, or temporary disruptions to sprinkler systems that occur. A recent article cites 89% as the failure rate when both the performance and operational reliability of sprinkler systems are factored in. There have been at least two major recalls involving millions of defective sprinklers. Sprinkler systems may be out of service for maintenance, construction (including tenant improvements) and/or unintentional human error. There is also a vulnerability factor, besides seismic, where systems can be taken out by vehicle accidents or explosion.

Fire rated corridors also provide a protected area from which fire department personnel can operate when performing fire fighting operations. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. In addition, SFM is proposing to add Group L occupancies. This amendment does not create a significant change in regulatory effect.

The requirement for 1-hour corridors was first referenced in the 1981 State Building Code (Title-24, Part 2, Section 2-3304(g) and required that "Group A, E, I, C, and D Occupancies having an occupant load of more than six (6) persons have fire-resistive construction for corridors and exterior exit balconies". Subsequent editions of the State/California Building Code have brought forward this amendment.

It should be noted that Group L Occupancies have been added to this proposal to bring forward the provisions of the current H-8 provisions of the 2001 CBC (Sections 3.7.2.12 and 1004.3.4.3).

The 2006 International Building Code (IBC) allows the use of non-fire resistance rated corridors (less than 1-hour fire resistance rating) to a much greater extent than the 2001 California Building Code (CBC) currently adopted by California. In many cases the required 1-hour fire resistance rating for corridors is traded-off for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system. In such cases, it is advantageous and desirable to maintain the built-in passive fire resistive protection, as well as to provide the active automatic sprinkler system protection, where life safety is involved. Trade-offs are entirely inappropriate where life safety is concerned. A balanced approach should be used to assure that the appropriate level of life safety will be provided to the occupants of the building who must rely upon the corridors to exit the building.

A secondary benefit of 1-hour fire resistance rated corridors is that they also assist fire fighters in doing their job by providing a protected means of access to the interior of the building where they can perform their search and rescue missions, as well as fire fighting operations, in relative safety. Fire resistance rated corridors can provide fire fighters with additional time to do their jobs more effectively and safely.

Sprinkler trade-offs should not be allowed for means of egress components. At present, neither the CBC nor the IBC allow sprinkler trade-offs for the fire resistance ratings required for exit stair enclosures, horizontal exits, and exit passageways. So why should sprinkler trade-offs be allowed for the 1-hour fire resistance rating of corridors which provide a protected egress path giving access to these exit elements?

Furthermore, other sprinkler trade-offs related to the means of egress in buildings have already been provided for in the IBC. For example, travel distance is allowed to be increased where automatic sprinkler systems are provided. The separation of exits (remoteness) is also allowed to be reduced where automatic sprinkler systems are installed. Interior finish requirements are relaxed within corridors where Class C interior finish can be used in lieu of Class B interior finish and Class B interior finish can be used where Class A interior finish would otherwise be required if not for the installation of automatic sprinklers. And in certain occupancies dead end corridors are allowed to be increased in length by as much as 150%, i.e. from 20 feet to 50 feet, where automatic sprinkler systems are provided.

The compounding effect of sprinkler trade-offs could lead to greater risk to the life safety of the building occupants, especially if combined with a reduction in, or the elimination of, the 1-hour fire resistance rating for corridors providing access to the exits or the exit stairs. Too much reliance on automatic sprinkler systems may not be wise where life safety is a key consideration. A balanced approach to fire and life safety in buildings should be provided to greatly enhance the probability that the intended level of fire and life safety prescribed by the building code will be provided when a fire occurs, even if something should go wrong.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which they are proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143, and 17921.

1017.2 (1007.5.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing the minimum width of corridors serving one or more nonambulatory persons. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1017.4

SFM is proposing this amendment to further clarify the restrictions on the use of a corridor as an air plenum as required by the California Mechanical Code. The restriction to 30 sq feet is consistent with previous requirements contained in the California Mechanical Code. CMC Section 407.4.1.3 Exception 1, permits air from corridors to serve toilet rooms up to 30 square feet. However, Title 24 accessibility requirements do not permit a toilet room of 30 square feet. Since virtually all toilet rooms entered from corridors must be accessible to persons with disabilities, this exception provides no benefit for these rooms. SFM is also adding an exception for health care facilities under the jurisdiction of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to reference the California Mechanical Code. A sentence stating that corridors shall not convey air if the corridor is required to be of fire resistive rated was added to be consistent with a similar requirement in 2001 CMC Section 602.1 and 2006 UMC Section 602.1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Fire Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1017.4.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to change the term International to California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1017.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to add an exception for elevator lobbies which allows corridors in fully sprinkled office buildings to lead through an elevator lobby. The proposed code amendment allows a corridor to pass through an elevator lobby only for office buildings and only when the building is fully sprinklered throughout. The current exception to the Section 1017.5 implies that a corridor may pass through an elevator lobby without providing the required smoke protection for the elevator hoistway openings. The proposed exception allows a corridor to pass through an enclosed elevator lobby only if all areas of office buildings have access to at least one required exit without passing through the elevator lobby. The IBC Section 1017.5 does not address this provision which provides design flexibility for office buildings without adversely affecting fire/life safety. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

Table 1019.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to separate Groups I-2 and I-2.1 requirements from other Group I requirements. This amendment also includes the addition of Group L occupancies. A row has been added to Table 1019.2 to separate Group I-2 and I-2.1 requirements from other Group I occupancies. The number of occupants is reduced from 10 occupants to 7 occupants and the travel distance has been reduced from 75 feet to 50 feet when two exits are required. The revised requirements more closely resemble the requirements of section 1014.2.2 for Group I-2. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1020.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to reference new Section 408.3.6.1. This is a pointer only

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1020.1.6.1, 1020.1.6.1.1, 1020.1.6.1.2, 1020.1.6.1.3, 1020.1.6.1.4, 1020.1.6.1.5

SFM is proposing these existing SFM amendments to include format requirements for stairway floor number signs. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1020.1.6.2 (1003.3.3.13.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include tactile stair level identification sign. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and

published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1020.1.7, 1020.1.7.1, and 1020.1.7.2

SFM is proposing these amendments and deletions to correlate with amendments to Sections 403 and 909.20. See Statement of Reason found in Section 403.13

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1021.2 (1005.3.4.2 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include clear width of 44". This amendment is intended to facilitate the evacuation and relocation of patients by means of beds and gurneys. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

This proposal is necessary to provide adequate clear width for the passage of beds, litters, gurneys and similar equipment. The IBC allows an exit passageway width of 36 inches serving an occupant load of 50 or less. The IBC allows an exit passageway 44 inches in width for other occupant loads. The IBC allows handrails and other projections to reduce the clear width 4.5 inches. This proposal reinstates the clear width at 44 inches in Group I-2 when exit passageways serve bed or litter patients.

The reductions in clear width contained in the IBC are a problem. The length and width of beds, gurneys and litters will not allow the movement of patients in passageways without encountering projections and obstructions that limit free passage. Such an effort would necessitate the use of additional personnel to assist in moving the patients through obstructed passageways. Adequate clear width is critical during emergency situations when elevators are not available including extended power interruptions, earthquakes and fires. Like stairways and ramps, passageways may be needed to relocate or evacuate patients when other building systems fail or an emergency occurs when it is important to evacuate/relocate patients quickly.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1023.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete existing IBC language and substitute the word high-rise. This amendment is a statutory definition Health and Safety Code 13210. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1024.6

SFM is proposing this amendment to further define safe dispersal areas for Group E occupancies. Due to a large number of occupants evacuating at the same time all occupants need to be a minimum of 50 feet from all buildings. The use of safe dispersal area concepts are generally restricted to Assembly, Educational and restrained occupancies where the general occupants of buildings are controlled within a secured area and unobstructed access to a public way are not allowed. Secured educational campuses are becoming more and more prevalent and this need to restrict access to a public way has created a special problem that requires proper recognition that occupants may be secured in these areas for extended periods of time. This will increase the chance of the exposure of the

occupants to hazardous conditions that can be generated from all adjacent buildings. As currently worded, the model code would allow the argument to arise that for any particular building, the safe dispersal area for any particular building would only have to be 50 feet away from the building under consideration. Since experience has shown that in E occupancies, all building will evacuate upon the activation of an alarm, the real case scenario does not match the design assumptions and less than proper safe dispersal areas would be provided. The amendment clearly eliminates the argument and provides the appropriate level the specific requirements that match the real world.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1025.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to clarify the Section applies to all Group A occupancies. If not amended, the section could be misconstrued to apply only to Group A occupancies with seats, etc. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1025.2, 1025.3, 1025.3.1, 1025.6.1

SFM is proposing these amendments to address exiting requirements in Group A occupancies. A 20-foot wide unoccupied space is needed for both emergency access and occupant egress. Both evacuating occupants and various responding emergency resources (i.e. fire, police, EMS) will use the unoccupied space leading to a street from the main exit. A ten-foot width is insufficient to accommodate both responders and evacuees at the same time. A 20-foot street or exit discharge ensures that the egress path remains clear while emergency resources have direct access to the occupancy. Amending the egress path width maintains the same width and same level of safety provided by current California Code. For example assembly occupancies having a occupant load (OL) of 300, the required exit would be reduced from 60 inches to 45 inches, with an occupant load of 720 this equates to a loss of one exit door. These amendments maintain the currently required minimum exit width. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1025.6.4 (303.10 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to provide the user with a pointer to 907.2.1.3 for public address systems in Group A occupancies with an occupant load over 10,000. Health and Safety Code Section 13108.9 require this.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1025.9.1 (1004.3.2.2 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to address minimum aisle widths for library with open book stacks. Currently the IBC does not clearly provide minimum assembly aisle widths for open book stacks

1025.10

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment addressing tablet are chairs. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1026.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete exceptions # 1 and 2. Sprinklers or exiting to a corridor are not an adequate substitution for emergency escape or rescue openings. The existing exception 1 could eliminate these openings based on the installation of fire sprinkler systems which could allow for the elimination of fire sprinklers in attics, bathrooms, closets and garages. Fires in these unsprinklered areas may generate quantities of smoke which necessitate alternate egress paths for the occupants. The existing exception 2 allows for elimination of the rescue openings when direct access is provided to a rated corridor which could have breeched or doors propped open. This may leave sleeping residents with little options for their escape or rescue in an emergency. The existing exception 6 allows an exception for rescue openings when a door is provided to specified outdoor areas. Having a door to a yard, court or exterior exit balcony that simply opens to a public way does not guarantee that it will provide access to the public way. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1026.4 (310.4 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to clarify operational requirements for escape and rescue openings. Bars, grills, grates and similar devices used for security purposes have contributed to many fire deaths and injuries. When used on emergency escape and rescue opening and doors, these devices can greatly slowdown or prevent the victims of residential emergencies from exiting the building. Because of this, it is very important that we maintain these existing amendments to the California Building Code, see section 310.4, in regards to bars, grills, grates or similar devices. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 11 – ACCESSIBILITY

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 11.

CHAPTER 11A – HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

1118A

SFM is proposing this amendment as a pointer to Section 1007 for means of egress.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1118A.1, 1118A.2, 1118A.2.1, 1118A.2.2, 1118A.2.3, 1118A.2.4, 1118A.2.5, 1118A.3, 1118A.4, 1118A.5

SFM is proposing to repeal these amendments, the 2006 IBC provisions for accessible means of egress are contained in Section 1007. Areas of refuge provisions contained in 2001 CBC Chapters 11A and 11B are proposed to be incorporated into the respective Sections found in 1007 of the IBC. The proposed amendment does not represent change in its effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 11B – ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND PUBLICLY FUNDED HOUSING

SFM is proposing adoption only those Sections listed in the matrix adoption table.

1114B.2

SFM is proposing this amendment to correlate current CBC language with the IBC. The IBC uses “area of refuge” where the CBC uses “area of evacuation assistance”, “area of rescue assistance”, and “area of refuge”. The proposed amendment does not represent change in its effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code and is being added for clarity.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1114B.2.1

SFM is proposing this amendment as a pointer to Chapter 10 for means of egress. This section describes the scoping requirements for egress and areas of evacuation assistance. This section is being modified to reference to the requirements for egress and areas of refuge contained in IBC Chapter 10 and repeal scoping requirements for egress and areas of evacuation assistance.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1114B.2.2, 1114B.2.2.1, 1114B.2.2.2, 1114B.2.2.3, 1114B.2.2.5, 1114B.2.3

SFM is proposing to repeal these amendments, the 2006 IBC provisions for accessible means of egress are contained in Section 1007. Areas of refuge provisions contained in 2001 CBC Chapters 11A and 11B are proposed to be incorporated into the respective Sections found in 1007 of the IBC.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 12 – INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

SFM is proposing to adopt the entire chapter with amendments.

1203.1, 1203.2.1, 1203.3.2, 1203.4.2, 1203.4.2.1 1203.5, 1206.3.3, 1203.5, 1205.4.1, 1209.3

SFM is proposing the amendment of these sections to provide the code user with the correct reference to the California Codes. The International Mechanical Code, International Plumbing Code and the International Energy Conservation Code are not proposed for adoption in California. The proposed amendment does not represent change in its effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code and is being added for clarity. The proposed amendment does not represent change in its effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 13 – ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 13.

CHAPTER 14 – EXTERIOR WALLS

SFM is proposing to adopt this Chapter without amendment.

CHAPTER 15 – ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOF STRUCTURES

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

1503.4

SFM is also proposing to amend this section to reference the California Plumbing by removing the reference to the corresponding International Code. The International Plumbing Code is not currently proposed for use in California. This amendment will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

1505.1.1, 1505.1.2, 1505.1.3, 1505.1.4 and 1505.6 (1503.1, 1503.2, 1503.3 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to include roof covering requirements in fire hazard severity zones. Also SFM does not adopt the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code, California provisions for Wildland-Urban Interface are contained in the SFM chapter 7A which is being brought forward from the 2001 CBC. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

TABLE 1505.1

SFM is proposing to amend this table and footnotes to maintain the minimum statutory California roofing requirements. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 16 – STRUCTURAL DESIGN

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 16.

CHAPTER 17 – STRUCTURAL TESTS AND SPECIAL INSPECTION

SFM is proposing to adopt only those sections shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

1704.1

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete the pointer to Section 101.2 at this time the IRC is not proposed for adoption.

CHAPTER 18 – SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 18.

CHAPTER 19 – CONCRETE

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 19.

CHAPTER 20 – ALUMINUM

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 20.

CHAPTER 21 – MASONRY

SFM is proposing to adopt only those sections shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

2113.9.1 (3102.3.8a, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to delete IBC language and insert existing SFM requirements for spark arrestors. IBC language is permissive where current language requires spark arrestor on all chimneys. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

2113.11.1.2, 2112.15

SFM is also proposing to amend this section to reference the California Mechanical by removing the reference to the corresponding International Code. The International Mechanical Code is not currently proposed for use in California. This amendment will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 22 – STEEL

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 22.

CHAPTER 23 – WOOD

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 23.

CHAPTER 24 – GLASS AND GLAZING

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 24.

CHAPTER 25 – GYPSUM BOARD AND PLASTER

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 25.

CHAPTER 26 – PLASTIC

SFM is proposing to adopt this Chapter without amendment.

CHAPTER 27 – ELECTRICAL

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

2701.1

SFM is proposing the amendment of these sections to provide the code user with the correct reference to the California Electrical Code. The ICC Electrical Code is not proposed for adoption in California. The proposed amendment does not represent change in its effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code and is being added for clarity

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

2702.1, 2702.2.9, 2702.2.11, 2702.2.12, 2702.2.13, 2702.3

SFM is proposing to amend these sections to reference the California Fire Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Code. The International Fire Code will be named the California Fire Code at the time of its adoption. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 28 – MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

SFM is proposing to adopt only those sections shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

2801.1

SFM is proposing the adoption of this new California amendment to eliminate the reference to the International Fuel Gas code which is not currently proposed for adoption in California. SFM is also proposing the amendment of this section to provide the code user with the correct reference to the California Mechanical Code. The International Mechanical Code is not proposed for adoption in California. The proposed amendment does not represent change in its effect from the 2001 Triennial California Building Standards Code and is being added for clarity.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

2802 (3102.3.8a, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth existing SFM requirements for spark arrestors. IBC does not currently address spark arrestors in this chapter. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 29 – PLUMBING SYSTEMS

SFM is proposing to not adopt Chapter 29.

CHAPTER 30 – ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

3002.4 thru 3002.4.7a (3003.5a thru 3003.6.1a, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing the amendment of this section by bring forth the existing SFM requirements for elevators. IBC does not currently address criteria in this chapter. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

It should be pointed out that the elevator car size will be increased from the current 24-inch (610 mm) by 76-inches (1930 mm) as defined in the 2001 CBC to 24-inches (610 mm) by 84-inches (2135) to accommodate the standard

size of an ambulance-type stretcher typically associated with a medical emergency. This increase will reflect the accommodation size shown in the 2006 IBC.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3002.9 thru 3002.5 (3003.8 thru 3003.8.5, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments for consistency and uniformity of elevator operations. While the 2006 IBC elaborates on the construction features of elevator systems, the 2001 CBC reflects operational design criteria which have been used since it was first incorporated into the state Building Code (10-01-86) and has been utilized as an operational guideline for fire and emergency operations since that time.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3003.2.1 thru 3003.2.13 (3003.9.1 thru 3003.10, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments for consistency and uniformity of elevator operations. While the 2006 IBC elaborates on the construction features of elevator systems, the 2001 CBC reflects operational design criteria which have been used since it was first incorporated into the state Building Code (10-01-86) and has been utilized as an operational guideline for fire and emergency operations since that time.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3004.3.1

SFM is also proposing to amend this section to reference the California Mechanical by removing the reference to the corresponding International Code. The International Mechanical Code is not currently proposed for use in California. This amendment will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3006.5

SFM is proposing this amendment to correct the cited NFPA section. The NFPA 72 section cited is incorrect. The correct NFPA-72 Section is 6.15.4.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 31 – SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

SFM is proposing to adopt entire Chapter with amendments only those Sections listed the matrix adoption table.

3102.1, 3103.1

SFM is proposing to amend these sections to reference the California Fire Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Code. The International Fire Code will be named the California Fire Code at the time of its adoption. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 32 –ENCROACHMENT INTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

SFM is proposing to adopt this Chapter without amendment.

CHAPTER 33 –SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

SFM is proposing adoption of this Chapter with amendment as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

3309.2

SFM is proposing to amend these sections to reference the California Fire Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Code. The International Fire Code will be named the California Fire Code at the time of its adoption. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference to the correct name of the codes to be used in California.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 34 –EXISTING STRUCTURES

SFM is proposing to adopt only those sections shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

3401.3

SFM is proposing the adoption of this new California amendment to eliminate the reference to the International Fuel Gas code which is not currently proposed for adoption in California. SFM is also proposing to amend this section to reference the California Fire Code, the California Mechanical Code and the California Plumbing Code by removing the reference to the corresponding International Codes. The International Mechanical Code and the International Plumbing Code are not currently proposed for use in California, and the International Fire Code will be named the California Fire Code at the time of its adoption. These amendments will provide the user with an accurate reference

to the correct name of the codes to be used in California. SFM is also proposing this amendment to indicate the State Fire Marshal does not adopt the International Property Maintenance Code.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3401.4 (310.16, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing this amendment to provide a pointer regarding smoke alarms in existing Group R-3 occupancies. This is statutorily mandated by Health and Safety Code 13113.7(a)2. This amendment exists in the 2001 California Building Code and have been identified as a statutory requirement to be carried forward. The language has been updated to reflect the more current term "smoke alarm" in lieu of the existing "smoke detector". The following text from Health and Safety Code Section 13113.7 (a) 2 was added since it was not transcribed into the 2001 CBC "...The State Fire Marshal may adopt regulations exempting dwellings intended for human occupancy with fire sprinkler systems from the provisions of this section, if he or she determines that a smoke detector is not reasonably necessary for fire safety in the occupancy." The requirements were placed in IBC chapter 9 to facilitate enforcement by fire prevention staff. A reference from chapter 34 was added for consistency with IBC format.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3410.6.8

3410.6.8.1

SFM is proposing these amendments to change the term International to California

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3411 through 3411.13.3.3 (310.14 through 310.14.12.2, 403.11 through 403.25.3.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to include requirements for existing Group R-1 and Group R-2 occupancies. The sections listed above are statutory requirements that originated in Health and Safety Code section 17920.7. It read, " The rules and regulations and building standards shall provide adequate safety to the occupants and the general public, and shall be consistent with the requirements contained in subdivisions d, e, f, g, h, i, k, and l, of Section 1313 of Chapter 13 of the appendix of the Uniform Building Code, 1970 edition, as adopted by the International Conference of Building Officials. It didn't reference (a.) (b.) and (c.) which were Purpose, Scope and Effective Date. Additionally, Exit Signs (j) weren't mentioned in the Health and Safety Code but were part of the CBC amendments to this section and was left in. There was a renumbering in the 1991 Edition of the UBC, and now "Number of Exits" was 1215 (c), not (d), and the following sections were also renumbered. The Health and Safety Code that was 17920.7 was repealed and was now 13143.2. In that Health and Safety Code section the year of the building code changed from 1970 to 1990 but the numbering of the requirements did not change to reflect the renumbering change in the 1990 CBC. Subsequently, when the renumbering occurred in the 2001 CBC they used the 1991 renumbering system which was incorrect. The above requirements now reflect the original items listed in the Health and Safety Code section 17920.7, subsequently 13143.2

Fire alarm systems in existing R occupancies were required first in the 1985 Triennial Edition to the State Building Code and it was a separate section 1216. A renumbering of the requirements occurred in the 1991 CBC. Instead of fire alarms being a standalone code requirement, it appeared in the numbering sequence of statutory requirements in Health and Safety Code section 13143.2. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life

and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3412 through 3412.23 (403.11, through 403.21, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to include requirements for existing High-rise buildings. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3412.24

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment and amend it to correct terminology, delete an outdated exception and cite the new elevator chapter. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3412.25 through 3412.27 (403.23, through 403.24, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to include requirements for existing High-rise buildings. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3413 thru 3413.8

SFM is proposing to bring forth these SFM amendments with modification regarding existing Group I occupancies. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Fire Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. Modification specific to the effective date for existing building is proposed to align with Health and Safety Code Section 13143.6. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

3414 through 3414.7 (Relocated from 307.13.3 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth an existing SFM amendment creating a heading for existing Group L occupancies. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

CHAPTER 35 – REFERENCED STANDARDS

SFM is proposing to adopt entire Chapter with amendments as shown below and in the Matrix Adoption Table.

ASTM E648 (Appendix Chapter 324A.4, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to include ASTM E648. The IBC references the “Pill Test” for radiant flux, the correct standard for addressing Critical Radiant Flux is ASTM E648. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

FM 3260, 3011 (3504.1.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to include FM 3260. The IBC has not adopted a reference standard to address radiant energy-sensing fire detectors for automatic fire alarm signaling. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

NFPA-11, -12, -15, -20, -22, -24, -37, -50, -52, -54, -57, -58, -92A, -99, -101, -110, -111, -120, -253, -259, -285, -286, -303, -409, -654, -701, -1124 (Relocated from 2001 CBC, Section 3504.1.2)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to the Standard to address the various provisions associated with these specific standards. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Fire Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

NFPA 13 (3505.10, 2001 CBC)

9.3.5.8.9, 9.3.9.4

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to the Standard to address seismic concerns. The 1994 Northridge Earthquake study found the lag screws and powder driven fasteners failed during seismic movement and additional light scheduled sway bracing failed. These amendments are consistent with the previous

requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

NFPA 72 (3505.1, 2001 CBC)

4.4.4.4, 5.12.4, 5.12.8, 6.4.2.2.2, 6.8.5.4.1(2), 6.8.5.4.1(5), 7.4.1.2, 7.4.3.1, 11.7.2.1, 11.7.5.7.1

SFM is proposing to bring forth these existing SFM amendments to NFPA 72. These amendments address various fire alarm issues which are not adequately addressed in the standard and to correlate OSHA regulations. These amendments are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. These amendments do not create a change in regulatory effect.

These amendments have the following effect;

Specifies the California Electrical Code,

Specifies the height of a manual fire alarm box,

Adds an exception for individual dwelling units in multiple story R-2 to have a single manual fire alarm box served by a single stairway,

Provides an additional exception to allow conductors to be run in two-hour cable assembly,

Limits the delay in alarm activations in fire alarms systems which have alarm verification features,

Prohibit the delay in alarm activations in these critical healthcare facilities,

Correlation with existing CALOSHA requirements,

Prohibiting household fire warning equipment from having an alarm verification feature.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

SFM 12-3, SFM 12-7-3, SFM 12-8-100, SFM 12-10-1, SFM 12-10-2, SFM 12-10-3, SFM 12-7A-1, SFM 12-7A-2, SFM 12-7A-3, SFM 12-7A-4 (3504.1.1, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these SFM Standards. There are no national recognized corresponding standards to address these items. These Standards are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These Standards do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

SFM 12-4-1, SFM-12-7-1, SFM 12-7-2, SFM 12-8-1A, SFM 12-8-1B, SFM 12-72-1, SFM 12-72-2, SFM 12-72-3

SFM is proposing to repeal these SFM Standards. Repealing these SFM Standards will eliminate the duplication of national standards. This action does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

UL 13, UL 193, UL 199, UL 228, UL 260, UL 262, UL 268, UL 268A, UL 312, UL 346, UL 464, UL 497B, UL 521, UL 539, UL 632, UL 753, UL 813, UL 884, UL 913, UL 916, UL 924, UL 985, UL 1091, UL 1424, UL 1480, UL 1481, UL 1484, UL 1626, UL 1711, UL 1730, UL 1971, UL 1994, UL 2034, UL 2079 (3504.1.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth these UL Standards. These Standards are consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code. These Standards do not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

UL 38

SFM is proposing amendment to correlate with existing accessibility state regulations and federal law. Fire alarm signaling boxes with glass or similar panels that must be broken require extra motions to operate and prohibits operation by persons with disabilities (the disabled). Reference 2001 California Building Code (CBC) Section 1117B.6#4 and 1998 American Disabilities and Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) Section 4.27.4. Addition of SFM amendment required for correlation with existing accessibility state regulations and federal law. Reference 2001 California Building Code (CBC) Section 1117B.6#4 and 1998 American Disabilities and Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) Section 4.27.4.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

UL 217 (3505.3, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this existing SFM amendment to UL 217 to address alarm silencing. Carry over existing SFM Amendment from 2001 CBC specifying requirements for alarms placed in silence or “hush” mode to alert a distinctive audible trouble signal. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

UL 864-(3505.6, 2001 CBC)

SFM is proposing to bring forth this amendment to UL 864 to address alarm verification. This amendment is consistent with the previous requirements contained in the 2001 California Building Code, which will maintain the fire and life safety policy of the SFM. This amendment does not create a change in regulatory effect.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18949.2, 13108, 13113, 13114, 13131.5, 13143 and 17921.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 – ADMINISTRATION

SFM is proposing to adopt only those Sections in Appendix Chapter 1 listed in the matrix adoption table.

101.2

SFM is proposing this to delete the exception which directs the user to the International Residential Code (IRC) as California is not adopting the International Residential Code. During this rulemaking the Department of Housing and Community Development was not able to propose adoption of the IRC as originally planned. The IRC and the International Building Code (IBC) contain different requirements in some areas as they relate to one- and two- family dwellings. In an effort to ease transition from the IBC to a future adoption of the IRC, SFM is proposing amendments to correlate some of the more critical elements into this rulemaking.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in occupancies that are addressed in the 2006 International Building Code and published as the 2007 California Building Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13143, 17920(b), 18949, 18949.2(b).

APPENDIX A – EMPLOYEE QUALIFICATIONS

SFM is proposing to not adopt IBC Appendix A.

APPENDIX B – BOARD OF APPEALS

SFM is proposing to not adopt IBC Appendix B.

APPENDIX C – GROUP U – AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

SFM is proposing to adopt IBC Appendix C without amendment.

APPENDIX D – FIRE DISTRICTS

SFM is proposing to not adopt IBC Appendix D.

APPENDIX E – SUPPLEMENTARY ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SFM is proposing to not adopt IBC Appendix E.

APPENDIX F – RODENT PROOFING

SFM is proposing to not adopt IBC Appendix F.

APPENDIX G – FLOOD-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

SFM is proposing to not adopt IBC Appendix G.

APPENDIX H – SIGNS

SFM is proposing to not adopt IBC Appendix H.

APPENDIX I – PATIO COVERS

SFM is proposing to adopt IBC Appendix I without amendment.

APPENDIX J – GRADING

SFM is proposing to not adopt the IBC Appendix J.

APPENDIX K – ICC ELECTRICAL CODE

SFM is proposing to not adopt the IBC Appendix K.

TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTS:

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(2) requires an identification of each technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar document, if any, upon which the agency relies in proposing the regulation(s).)

None

CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(A) requires a description of reasonable alternatives to the regulation and the agency's reason for rejecting those alternatives. In the case of a regulation that would mandate the use of specific technologies or equipment or prescribe specific action or procedures, the imposition of performance standards shall be considered as an alternate)

None. There were no alternatives available to SFM. SFM is required by statute to adopt model codes by reference.

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES THE AGENCY HAS IDENTIFIED THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS.

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3)(B) requires a description of any reasonable alternatives that have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the agency that would lessen any adverse impact on small business. Include facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence upon which the

agency relies to support an initial determination that the action will not have a significant adverse impact on business.)

SFM has determined that this regulatory action would have no significant adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

FACTS, EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONY, OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON BUSINESS.

(Government Code Section 11346.2(B)(4) requires the facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the agency relies in to support an initial determination that the action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on business)

None.

DUPLICATION OR CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

(Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(5) requires a department, board, or commission within the Environmental Protection Agency, the Resources Agency, or the Office of the State Fire Marshal to describe its efforts, in connection with a proposed rulemaking action, to avoid unnecessary duplication or conflicts with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations addressing the same issues. These agencies may adopt regulations different from these federal regulations upon a finding of one or more of the following justifications: (A) The differing state regulations are authorized by law and/or (B) The cost of differing state regulations is justified by the benefit to human health, public safety, public welfare, or the environment. It is not the intent of this paragraph to require the agency to artificially construct alternatives or to justify why it has not identified alternatives)

These regulations neither duplicate nor conflict with federal regulations.